The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Interest in the Prevailing Investigations Relaxing.

Slight Prospect for Abolishing Tobacco and Whisky Taxes.

The New-York Delegation and the Bureau of Immigration.

Mormonism Looming Up as a Debatable Question.

Who Defeated the Bill to Abolish the Franking System?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Credit Mobilier investigation has lost interest decidedly since the doors were opened, and in that respect publicity has been beneficial, since it has destroyed the fictitious importance heretofore given to the Committee's proceedings. The failure of the Secretary of the Credit Mobilier to appear with his books left the Committee without witnesses, and Col. McComb was invited to avail himself of the opportunity to reply to Mr. Alley, which he had expressed a desire to do a day or two since. This McComb declined to do, but concluded to relieve his mind in regard to Mr. Brooks, and then proceeded to make some very direct statements in regard to the latter's purchase of Credit Mobilier stock. It turned out to be second-hand information after all, but McComb opened the way by which the Committee can obtain legal evidence of the truth or falsity of his allegations. He evidently does not mean to let Mr. Brooks have the last word. The Committee have directed subpoenas to issue for Geo. W. Kennedy, clerk to Mr. Ames; Charles H. Neilson, Mr. Brooks' son-in-law, and H. C. Crane, Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier Company. The Committee adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Dawes, and probably some other members, will make statements in regard to their connection with the matter.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Judge Wilson's Pacific Railroad Investigating Committee held its first meeting this morning, and found it necessary to enlarge the basis of their investigation. They therefore agreed to report a resolution, which was subsequently passed by the House, "that the Committee be instructed further to inquire whether any person or corporation have received moneys, bonds, or other property from the Union Pacific Railroad or its officers, or otherwise, which ought, in law or equity, to be accounted for to said Company, or applied to the reimbursement of the United States for any claim against said Company, and what action should be had in the premises." The Chairman was then directed to prepare a list of witnesses, and he will probably select the officers and directors of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier Companies, as the persons to begin with. The Committee will probably consider the action of the House in opening the sessions of Judge Poland's Committee as an instruction to them of the same purport. This Committee is a very able one, and ought to make thorough work of this subject.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting today, agreed to report adversely on all bills to abolish taxes on tobacco and whisky, and on all bills to refund duties on certain articles imported for the use of churches, such as clocks, bells, &c. All bills for the repeal of stamps under schedules B and C, such as stamps on checks and miscellaneous articles, were referred to a special Committee consisting of Messrs. Kerr, Roberts, and Dawes. All bills relating to taxes on leaf tobacco were referred to a Subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Beck and Finckelnburg.

THE LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had a long meeting today, during which there was a free interchange of opinion as to the manner of making the investigation into the Louisiana and Arkansas elections, ordered by the Senate. There is a decided disinclination on the part of the Committee to intrusting the investigation or taking of testimony to any Commissioners. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether the Committee can otherwise secure the testimony on which a report can be based before the close of the session. In case Commissioners are sent, the question as to what instructions shall be given them becomes important, and the nature of such instructions was discussed today. It is clearly impossible for the examination to be made so minute as in contested election cases; for if all the parishes of the State are to be heard, the very magnitude of the investigation will defeat its object. If all the testimony cannot be received, what class and kind shall be excluded? It is evident that the task imposed upon the Committee is no easy one, and that thorough preliminary examination and discussion of all the questions involved will be necessary. If the Committee can devise any way by which it can keep the entire investigation in its own hands, instead of delegating it to others, it will undoubtedly do so.

IMMIGRATION.

The Immigration bill, creating a Commissioner and Bureau of Immigration, and placing the whole charge of the matter in the hands of the Federal Government, came up in the House today, and was rather summarily disposed of. The memorial of the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New-York was the most effective argument against it. Its statements were used by the Democrats from New-York City in a telling way. The bill had many strong friends among the Republicans, including Messrs. Conger, Shellabarger, Finkelnburg, and Coburn, but the New-York delegation voted solidly against it, the Democrats in the interests of the present Democratic Board of State Commissioners, and the Republicans with a view to a speedy substitution of good and honest men in the places of these Commissioners, now that the power is with the Republicans. The bill in itself certainly contains some objectionable features, especially that one which empowers United States Consuls to dictate the arrangements of foreign ships in foreign ports. This is undertaking to do by statute what properly belongs to the treaty-making Powers. It was the vote of New-York State, united for the first time in many months, which killed this bill, for the present Congress at least.

MORMONISM.

The discussion on the admission of Colorado will take place on Tuesday next, and promises to involve the whole question of polygamy. Mr. Hooper, the Utah Delegate, today offered an amendment to the Colorado bill, incorporating Utah as the "State of Deseret," and Mr. Sargent was quick behind him with another amendment making admission conditional upon the abolition of polygamy. Both gentlemen are ready with speeches. Then there is an outside party opposed to the admission of Utah on any conditions, because the moment she becomes a State, Mormon influences will have complete control.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House Commerce Committee, in further maturing their measure for the revival of American commerce, propose that the subsidy which shall be agreed upon be extended to the amount of 50,000 tons, or about twenty-five vessels of 2,000 tons each, and that these be divided, one-fifth to the Gulf of Mexico, one-fifth to the Atlantic, and three-fifths to the Pacific.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was apparently on the point of passage in the Senate today, when, curiously enough, a Democrat, whose natural honesty and party teaching might have been expected to make him its most earnest supporter, objected, and prevented action at this time. After the bill had been read as reported, there seemed to be on the Republican side no disposition either to oppose or amend, and but for Mr. Vickers' objection it would, without doubt, have passed immediately.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, after being just on the point of finishing the Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned without final action. The last amendment offered was an important one, by Mr. Stewart, which seems likely to be adopted by a close vote. It seemed to gain friends by discussion, and may be strongly carried to-morrow. He proposes that each of the seventy Indian Agencies shall be visited, at least once in six months, by a person appointed for that purpose, who shall have power to investigate the condition of accounts, and all the operations and expenditures of the Agency, and report to the President. It appeared from the debate that the business of most of the Agencies is conducted without any check or supervision, and few Special Agents are deemed of importance in the service.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Justice Ward Hunt arrived last night, and this morning he was introduced to the Supreme Court Judges by Mr. Conkling, and afterward took the oath of office and assumed his position as an associate on the Bench. After the Court adjourned, Justice Hunt spent some time upon the floors of the House and Senate.

SENATOR CONKLING'S RENOMINATION.

Senator Conkling was this morning, in open Senate, the recipient of numerous congratulations from his colleagues for his unanimous renomination by the caucus at Albany.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTION.

The resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts against Mr. Sumner's resolution to strike the names of battles from the Army Register was received by the Senate today through the Vice-President.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Among the petitions today was a memorial, signed by all the Governors of the New-England States, asking a liberal appropriation by Congress for the Vienna Exposition. They say that in their judgment at least double the amount designated by the House in its action on the Appropriation bill is necessary to enable the United States to have a proper representation in the exhibition.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, First Infantry, has been ordered to repair to this City and report to the Secretary of War. Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, United States Navy, has been ordered to special duty at Key West, Florida.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Among the recent army confirmations by the Senate are the following: Lieut.-Col. Nelson H. Davis, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Woodruff, to be Colonel; Major Robert S. Williamson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. Harwood, Barlow, Haines, Farquhar, Gillespie, and Tuter, to be Majors; First Lieuts. Alexander M. Miller, Micah R. Brown, Milton B. Adams, and William R. Livermore, to be Captains.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Wm. W. Mitchell, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, vice Strickland, resigned; Major Eugene A. Carr, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported the House bill to abolish the franking privilege, with amendments, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, objected, and it was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Ramsey also reported, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, the bill, with amendments, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at Lexington, Mo.

AMERICAN REGISTER.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to grant an American register to the propeller Oliver Cromwell. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Pool, of North Carolina—Raising the salaries of bureau officers in the Executive Departments at Washington.

By Mr. Stewart, of Nevada—Amendatory of the act of June 1, 1872, to further the administration of justice; relating to rules of practice, appeals, &c., in the United States Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Ute and Missouri Indian tribes, to survey and sell their reservation lying in Nebraska and Kansas; and with the consent of the Sacs and Foxes, to sell that portion of their reservation that lies within the State of Kansas. Also, a bill for the purchase of the patent right of Benj. S. Roberts, in breech-loading fire-arms, and a machine for tapering metallic cartridges.

By Mr. Windom, of Minnesota—Extending the time of payment for settlers' lands on the late Sioux Indian Reservation. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also to incorporate the North Central Railway Company, and grant the right of way for the construction of its proposed road in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also a bill to incorporate the European and American Land and Emigration Company. It names as incorporators James Craig, of Missouri; John Wilson, of Illinois; Henry D. Cooke, of District of Columbia; Daniel Ruggles, of Virginia; William Helmick, of Ohio; C. C. Cox, of Maryland; J. H. Embry, of Kentucky; Thomas B. Bryan, of Illinois; W. M. Stone, of Iowa; Louis Dent, of Mississippi, and D. W. Bliss, of Michigan, and empowers the Company to buy and sell and hold real estate; provided it shall not own more than 1,000,000 acres at any one time, and to make and enforce contracts for the emigration of foreigners and their transportation in the United States. The Company is also to have power to lend money on bond and mortgage, on real estate, situated within the United States, or upon hypothecations of real estate mortgages, for any period of credit, and repayable by way of annuities or otherwise; to issue its own bonds to the extent of the value of its assets, and to receive money or securities on deposit at legal rates of interest. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000, with power to increase it as the Company sees fit. The principal office is to be in Washington or New-York City, but branch offices may be established in any city of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered two resolutions, which were adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the result of the explorations conducted by Lieut. Wheeler, west of the 100th meridian.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to authorize certain Postmasters to deposit public moneys in national banks was passed.

Also, the bill to authorize Deputy Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases.

Also, bill to repeal certain provisions of the law relating to advancement in the navy.

Also, the House bill to amend the act to establish the Department of Justice.

Also, the House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practising as attorneys or solicitors in United States Courts in certain cases.

Also, the House bill in relation to new trials in the Court of Claims.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill and the discussion of our Indian policy.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment providing for the removal of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin was non-concurred in.

Pending further action on the bill, the Senate at 4½ P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the twelfth section of the act for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, by making it apply to masters of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, and in the trade with the ports of the British North American Provinces, the West India Islands, and the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, while not objecting to the amendment, denounced the original bill as oppressive, unconstitutional, and obnoxious to the merchants of New-York. It was enriching one or two men, particularly the Commissioner at New-York, who, in connection with his office, has established a large savings institution and boarding-houses, was taking physical possession of "Poor Jack" and his earnings, and was clearing $100,000 a year.

Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New-York, sustained the position taken by Mr. Wood, and so did Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who said that the experience in Philadelphia accorded exactly with the statement of Mr. Wood in regard to the working of the law, which was an injury, not only to commerce, but to the sailor.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, took issue with Mr. Wood, and stated that, so far as his information went, the law had thus far proved itself a wise and beneficial measure.

The bill was passed.

COLORADO, UTAH, AND POLYGAMY.

Mr. Taffe, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision for the admission of Utah as the State of Deseret.

Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to amend the provision as to Utah by making it a fundamental condition that no law shall ever be enacted legislating or authorizing bigamy, polygamy, or plural marriages.

Other amendments were offered and ordered printed, and the bill then went over until the next morning hour.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The House then took up as a special order the bill reported, on the 11th of March last, from the Committee on Commerce to promote emigration to the United States. The bill creates a Bureau of Immigration, and contains provisions for the regulation of vessels carrying steerage passengers to the United States.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Conger, of Michigan; Finkelnburg, of Missouri, and Shellabarger, of Ohio; and was opposed by Messrs. Farnsworth, of Illinois, Wood, Potter, and W. R. Roberts, of New-York.

At the conclusion of the debate, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Wood, of New-York, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas 95, nays 61, which is practically the defeat of the bill.

The House then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

ALBANY.

Introduction of the Charter Amendments Bill in the Assembly.

Prospects of Rapid Transit—Business in the Senate—Judge Prindle's Case—The Senatorship—Adjournment of the Assembly Until Tuesday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873.

Judging from the manner in which bills were poured into the Assembly this morning, the Legislature is not to suffer from lack of subjects to consider during the session. Among the bills introduced was the amendments to the charter by Mr. A. B. Cornell, and it was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Cities when appointed. This bill is the one published in the TIMES on Wednesday, and its provisions are therefore familiar to the public. Another important bill was introduced by Mr. Burns, of New-York. It creates a Board of Commissioners to construct a City railway for rapid transit, to be composed of the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner of Public Works, with Wm. B. Ogden, Rudolph A. Witthaus, Joseph W. Drexel, Dwight H. Olmstead, Simeon E. Church, and Edgar F. Brown. The work of constructing a rapid transit road is vested in this Board, and its members are given the utmost discretion as to the construction, being at liberty to build under, over, or upon the surface of the streets from the Battery to the tunnel under Harlem River; they are authorized to issue bonds of the City to the amount of $20,000,000, which shall constitute the "City Railway Fund," which shall draw seven per cent. interest. If there was any chance for this bill becoming a law it would merit a much more extensive publication of its provisions than I have given it in this brief synopsis.

Another bill purporting to be of consequence was introduced by Mr. Fish, of Monroe, in relation to the powers and fees of Coroners. It makes no change in the present law, except to leave it optional with these officials to summon a jury; but as they get $5 for summoning, it is safe to say that they would always have a jury. Their fees are fixed at $20 in the aggregate for each case, and nothing is allowed for post-mortem examinations.

Mr. Fish also introduced the following bill:

SECTION 1. The Canal Commissioners and State Engineer and Surveyor are hereby required and directed to make immediate, careful examination, as to the best plan or plans of steam dredge, or under-water excavator, and necessary boats, scows, and machinery to be used in excavating and removing material from the prism of the Erie Canal, so as to secure at least a uniform depth of seven feet of water. And to enable the said Commissioners and State Engineer to carefully fulfill this duty, they are hereby authorised, in their discretion, to appoint a competent mechanical engineer, and to advertise for plans and models of machinery adapted to the purpose specified.

SEC. 2. As soon as the said Canal Commissioners and State Engineer have decided upon a plan or plans, as contemplated by section 1 of this act, the said Canal Commissioners are hereby directed to construct or cause to be constructed immediately, on the said plan or plans, nine steam dredges or under-water excavators, with necessary carriers, derricks, boats, scows, or other machinery for successfully operating the same on the canals of this State, three of said dredges to employed on each Canal Commissioner's division of the canals, as soon as said dredges and machinery are constructed, and to be kept constantly employed during all of each and every succeeding season in which they can be successfully operated, until a uniform depth of at least seven feet of water shall be secured for the whole Erie Canal. The said dredges and other machinery to be operated through the agency of the legally-appointed Canal Superintendents.

SEC. 3. To provide moneys to pay for the construction of said dredges and other machinery connected therewith, and for operating expenses of the same, the sum of $225,000 is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the State canals, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1872.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

This legislation is asked by a large number of citizens directly interested in canal navigation, and strenuous efforts will probably be made to secure its passage.

Mr. Patterson, of New-York, introduced a bill which legislates the present Board of Education out of office, and creating seven school districts, identical with the Congressional districts; requires the Mayor to appoint three Commissioners for each of these districts, who will constitute the new Board of Education; those first appointed draw lots for terms of one, two, and three years, and thereafter all hold office for three years. The Commissioners are given generally the powers now enjoyed by these officers, and they have the right to appoint five School Trustees for each Ward.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Crawford, of Madison, to suppress the sale of lottery-tickets and policies, providing severe penalties for its violation; but it is known that there is such a law already in force.

After a session of less than half an hour, the Assembly adjourned, in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday and with long-established custom, to Tuesday evening. Instantly there was an exodus of the members, not only from the chamber, but from the city.

GENERAL FACTS.

The Senate is engaged today in executive session upon the case of Judge Prindle, and it is conceded the accused will be acquitted upon all the charges. The case of Judge Curtis, of the New-York Marine Court, will next be taken up, and it is the prevailing opinion that he will be acquitted also, as the case has been so managed that the proof is fatally defective.

Nothing has yet been arranged in regard to the Committees, and no announcement will be made concerning them that can be considered authoritative until Tuesday evening. Anything said before that time will be merely rumor founded upon probability. Mr. Pierson will doubtless be at the head of Cities in the Assembly, and Mr. Benedict in the Senate, thus placing these affairs entirely beyond the reach of jobbers. Speaker Cornell has a difficult task in hand, but he is considering it carefully, and will undoubtedly arrange the committees so as to secure intelligent and just legislation.

The feeling regarding the Senatorial nomination is of the most agreeable kind. Everybody is satisfied with the result of the caucus, and is convinced that the action taken last night has consolidated the power of the Republican Party in the State, and will have the effect to perpetuate it many years. The election of United States Senator occurs, in accordance with the act of Congress, on Tuesday week. The Democrats have not made any nomination as yet, but they will probably cast their votes for Gov. Hoffman, or Hon. Henry C. Murphy. Inquiry being made today of a leading Democrat in the Assembly, as to when their caucus would be held, he said nothing had been arranged in regard to it, but it would probably be held early in February. When reminded that an act of Congress required the election to be held prior to that time, he was positive there was no such law, and could not be, as it would be an invasion of the rights of the States. If Democratic leaders are thus scantily supplied with knowledge, the ignorance of the followers can hardly be imagined.

E. C.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Commission Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—In the session of the Constitutional Commission today the Committee on Business reported, recommending the Commission to take up articles 3, Legislative power of the State; 4, Executive power; 5, State officers; 7, Relative to the selling of the canals, limitations of appropriations, and the power of towns and counties to incur debt; 8, Municipal reform, and 11, Official corruption.

Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to article 3 relative to the formation of a Council of Revision. The amendment provides for the formation of a Council of Revision, who shall meet from time to time while the Legislature is in session. No bill passed by the Senate and Assembly, unless by a two-thirds vote, shall become a law unless with the approval of the Council of Revision. The Council should consist of two Senators, the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, or such other Justice as the Governor may approve, the Attorney-General, and the Governor. In the States of Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and others, such Councils existed, and were found of great assistance to the Governor in determining important matters. He considered there was a great deal of special legislation now on subjects that properly belonged to Boards of Supervisors of Counties, and he thought that the Constitution should take it out of the power of the Legislature to legislate specially in cases where general laws would reach the matter. Then, again, he thought the responsibility of the pardoning power should be thrown on this Council.

The article was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dudley offered an amendment to section 9, article 1, to the effect that the Legislature shall have no power to appropriate public money to private or sectarian institutions. Ordered to lie on the table.

In Committee of the Whole, article 3 was taken up.

Mr. Brooks offered an amendment, fixing the age of Senators at not less than twenty-five, which was adopted, on a count, by a vote of 15 to 7.

Mr. Foster moved as an amendment that the House of Representatives shall consist of 256 members, and that they shall be annually elected by districts.

Mr. Dudley moved to further amend by substituting the word counties for districts.

The President divided the question and put the amendment whether the Assembly shall consist of 256 members, which was lost by a large majority.

The question whether the election shall be annually by counties or districts elicited some debate, when it was decided to adopt the county system by a vote of 17 to 5. The Commission then adjourned.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Repetition of McComb's Statement About the Brooks Stock—The Books.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning at 10 o'clock. Judge J. S. Black and Nathaniel Smithers were present as McComb's counsel. The Chairman stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, who has been subpœnaed to bring the books of the Credit Mobilier, saying that on account of the sickness of his wife he did not expect to be here before next week. Henry C. Crane, Assistant Secretary of the Trustees under the Ames' contract; George A. Kennedy, book-keeper; and Charles Neilson, son-in-law of Hon. James Brooks, have been subpœnaed.

Mr. McComb said to the Committee his clear judgment was it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything that Mr. Alley could say about him. He thought that Alley's statement would carry the antidote with the bane. The witness was willing to stand on his character. He said the conversation between Alley and Brooks about the latter procuring fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock was while Mr. Durant was in Europe. Durant left this country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned on the 5th of March, 1868, being absent about fifty days. The understanding of the witness was that the said fifty shares were put in the name of Brooks' son-in-law, Neilson. Mr. Brooks had secured 100 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock from Thomas C. Durant, Dec. 26, 1867, and paid for the same with his own check for $7,000 and his draft for $3,000, maturing in 1868, which draft Brooks paid January 20, 1868. On the day Brooks paid his check for $7,000, he received or had given to his son-in-law 200 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock and $5,000 first mortgage bonds, in addition to the 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and that between the 26th of December and 8th of January Brooks received $6,000 more Union Pacific Railroad bonds and $6,000 Union Pacific Railroad stock, being about 370 per cent. on the 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock. Witness had refreshed his memory about these facts by examining the books of Mr. Thomas C. Durant. Brooks was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Oct. 3, 1867, two months and twenty-three days before he bought the stock. Brooks was reappointed by President Johnson five months afterward.

Mr. McCrary asked whether witness knew that Brooks had paid for the stock?

Witness replied he did not see Brooks make the paymen; the entries in Mr. Durant's books being made by Mr. Crane, his private Secretary, and which entries witness saw on Durant's books. Witness, in response to a question, said the purchase of one hundred shares did not entitle Brooks to fifty more shares. McComb mentioned the importance of having the books here, and the difficulty of procuring them.

Mr. Alley said he believed all the books were in Philadelphia—sent there by direction of the Court—and were not in Ham's hands at present.

Mr. McComb said it appeared by the sworn statement of President Dillon, attested by Mr. Ham, the Treasurer, that there were no other books in his hands but one cash-book, one general ledger, and one letter-book of disbursements under the Hoxie contract. These were what he wanted, and the other books would not be produced here unless specially ordered.

The Chairman requested Mr. McComb to make a list of such books as he wanted. McComb said he would do so.

The Chairman said that, being desirous of bringing this investigation to a close as speedily as practicable, he would ask for leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Alley said that the books are in Philadelphia, and that he had examined them there himself.

Judge Black remarked: "Then the statement which was made, that they cannot be produced, was manifestly false."

Mr. Alley repeated that he saw them in Philadelphia in Mr. McMurtrie's office, they having been brought to that city to be used in Court.

The Chairman said it would be time enough to call for the books when a refusal was made to produce them before the Committee.

Judge Black, again referring to the affidavit previously alluded to, said it was either a mistake or a lie about those books.

Mr. Alley, replying, said he would not accuse anybody of lying, but had only stated what he knew. He had seen the books himself.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Letters Respecting the Stock Said to Have Been Transferred from Brooks to Neilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—During the proceedings of the Credit Mobilier Committee, Mr. McComb said he had a letter from Mr. Crane, the Assistant Secretary to the Trustees, which he would like to have read. The Chairman remarked as they were going to have Mr. Crane before the Committee, perhaps they had better not receive the letter at this time. The letter Mr. McComb wished to offer is as follows:

NO. 20 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

H. S. McComb, Esq., Trustee, Wilmington, Del.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th inst. is received and the contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier stock transaction to which you refer, I find by reference to memoranda made Dec. 26th, 1867, that I received James Brooks' check for seven thousand dollars ($7,000) and a draft for three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) due Jan. 22, 1868, and that I transferred, by Mr. Brooks' direction, to his son-in-law, Charles H. Neilson, one hundred shares of stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and two hundred shares (200) of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and five first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, making in addition to the 100 Credit Mobilier stock, $25,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities for the $10,000 paid. I also find by memorandum that the draft referred to above was paid by Mr. Brooks, Jan. 20, 1868, thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that the transaction was with Mr. James Brooks. Yours truly, H. C. CRANE.

The following is the reply of Mr. T. B. Kingsland, the cashier and managing man of business in New-York of Hon. James Brooks, to the above letter, which was published here this afternoon. The discrepancy in the amount of the checks alleged to be given arises from the fact that the first statement published mentioned a check for $10,000, instead of $7,000, as now set forth. The check of $7,000 and the draft of $3,000, if such exist, it is stated, were some of the loans to Durant set forth in the Kingsland letter below:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

DEAR SIR: Mr. James Brooks loaned large sums of money to Mr. T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Pacific Railroad. As his cashier and business manager, I must have made all the settlements and drawn all accounts with Mr. Crane. Mr. Durant's manager, both for the loans and the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks' check-book shows no check for $10,000 to Mr. Durant, or $5,233 33, and I never, acting for Mr. Brooks with Mr. Crane, paid for any one hundred or fifty shares of the Credit Mobilier for Mr. Charles H. Neilson. I am certain that Mr. Brooks could not have made any such large operations in money without his check-book or bank account showing it. They make no such showing.

Very respectfully,

THOS. B. KINGSLAND.

Regents of the University.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Regents of the University met in the Senate Chamber, this evening, to hold their annual session, but adjourned immediately upon organizing, so that the Senate could go on with the Curtis case. The Regents will continue their session in their rooms.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Sir Stafford Northcote Advises Prompt Payment of the Geneva Award.

Fifty-Nine Fishermen Drowned—Press Prosecution in Prussia—Prince Napoleon and the Police—Fall of Brewery Floors, Burying Several Persons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Stafford Northcote and the Geneva Award—Miners' Strike in Wales—Fifty-Nine Fishermen Drowned—Suspension of Silk Merchants.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture, yesterday, Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech, in the course of which, while declining to discuss the merits of the Treaty of Washington, he declared that he intended to support the Government's policy with regard to it. He urged the speedy payment of the damages awarded by the Geneva Board.

Disturbances are feared in South Wales, in consequence of the strike of the miners.

Fifty-nine fishermen of Yarmouth were drowned in the recent gale.

Edwin James has appealed to the Courts against the Benchers' decree by which he was expelled from the Bar, in 1861, while he was absent in America. He states that want of funds alone prevented him from making this application years ago.

Drakeford Bros., silk-merchants, of this city, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are $500,000.

GERMANY.

The Papal Allocution in the Prussian Diet—Gen. Von Roon to Continue in Office.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—In the Prussian Diet, today, an interpellation, signed by a large number of members, was introduced, asking the Government by what authority of law public journals had been prosecuted for publishing the Papal Allocution.

Gen. Von Roon made a personal explanation. He had, some time ago, requested permission to retire from the Ministry, solely because he desired to be released of the burdens of office, of which he had become weary, but by the especial desire of the Emperor he had withdrawn his application, and would continue to perform the duties of his Department.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort's Health Sufficiently Restored to Permit His Return to Prison.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—M. Rochefort will soon return to prison, to serve out the term of sentence, his health having been partially restored by his residence in Versailles.

Prince Napoleon's Suit Against the Interior Authorities.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prince Napoleon's action against ex-Minister Lefranc and the Prefect of Police, for illegal expulsion from France, came up for a hearing today. After preliminary proceedings the further hearing of the case was postponed one week. The Prince was interdicted from pleading in person.

SPAIN.

Change of Commanders in the North—Telegraphic Concession.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—Gen. Moriones has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the North.

The Bilboa Cable Company have obtained a concession for constructing a special line of telegraph from Bilboa to Madrid for the transmission exclusively of dispatches to be received from abroad over their cable.

FALL OF A GRANARY.

The Managers, Clerks, and Employes in a Brewery Buried Under the Fallen Floors.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The upper floors of the granary of the Lion Brewery at Lambeth, fell today. The manager of the establishment, the clerks, and other employes were buried in the ruins. The fire brigade is at work trying to rescue the victims of the disaster, but there is little hope that any one of them will be saved.

RESCUED.

Safety of the Captain and Seven Men of the Lost Ship Oneida.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 9.—The steam-ship Merliw, from Sydney, arrived at this port last evening. She had on board the Captain and seven of the crew of the ship Oneida, which was lost recently while on a voyage from Quebec to Valparaiso.

ILLINOIS.

Nomination of Gov. Oglesby for United States Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus this evening and nominated Richard J. Oglesby, by acclamation, for United States Senator. Upon being introduced, Gov. Oglesby made a most able and eloquent speech. The election will take place on the 21st inst. Gov. Oglesby will be inaugurated as Governor next Monday, and very soon after his election as Senator will resign the Gubernatorial office.

GEORGIA.

Message of the Governor to the Legislature—Review of the State Finances.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 9.—The Governor's message was delivered today. It shows the receipts for 1872 to be $2,101,340 84; disbursements, $1,335,207 14; public debt, $8,186,500; gold bonds 1870, due 1890, $2,598,000. The amount needed for 1873 will be $1,418,985; estimated receipts, $2,085,939. The valuation of State taxable property is put at $334,492,468. The assets of the Georgia National Bank will not amount in real value to more than one-half of the State's claim of $112,259,359. The resolution to return their money to private depositors the Governor has deferred executing, on account of the vagueness of its provisions, until the General Assembly pass acts particularly relieving depositors. The State's indorsement of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is called to the Legislature's attention, and that body recommended, if it considers the State bound by the indorsement, to resume possession of the road, now in the hands of an Alabama receiver, as the State's tenant at will, and dispose of it.

The report of the Treasurer shows the amount of State bonds issued and of railroad bonds indorsed during the administration of Gov. Bullock. Of $3,000,000 of gold bonds issued under authority of the act of Sept. 15, 1870, $300,000 have been returned to the Treasury and canceled. Certain others of the same series, the numbers of which are specified in the act approved Aug. 23, 1872, and amounting to $102,000, have been declared void by legislative enactment. The balance of the series, amounting to $2,598,000, and recognized as legal, are included in the amount of public debt already stated. The gold bonds issued under the act of Oct. 18, 1870, amounting to $2,760,000, have been disposed of as follows: $880,000 have been returned to the Treasury and canceled; the balance, amounting to $1,880,000, have been declared void by legislative enactment. Of the issue of currency bonds under the act of Aug. 29, 1870, $500,000 have been returned to the Treasury and canceled, and the balance, amounting to $150,000, have been declared void by legislative enactment. The State currency bonds issued under the act of Sept. 16, 1868, amounting to $600,000, have been returned to the Treasury and canceled. The indorsement of bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, amounting to $194,000, have not been declared invalid. The indorsement of the bonds of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, amounting to $464,000, and the indorsements of the bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, amounting to $25,500,000, (?) are admitted to be binding upon the State. The indorsements of the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, amounting to $3,300,000, also the indorsements of the bonds of the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad Company, amounting to $600,000, and of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad Company, amounting to $275,000, and of the Cherokee Railroad Company, amounting to $300,000, have all been declared void by legislative enactments.

LOUISIANA.

The Bogus Legislature Still in Mock Session—Resumption of the Impeachment Trial of Warmoth.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The bogus McEnery or Fusion Senate is still without a quorum, while the so-called House is said to have a quorum of such as they call members, consisting in part of men who have been charged and are now under heavy bonds for their participation in the election frauds and outrages in November last, and who will soon have an opportunity of standing a trial before a jury in the United States Court for the offenses with which they are charged. Some of the weak-kneed merchants and business men of this city have been foolish enough to subscribe moneys to a fund for the support and maintenance of these bogus bodies. It is said that many of these subscribers are not in a very enviable condition as regards their pecuniary circumstances, as it was reported that on last Saturday over 200 notes of business houses here went to protest.

The Warmoth impeachment trial was resumed today, and he, through his counsel, ex-Judge Howe, offered a long string of exceptions to the jurisdiction of the Court, in which the old story was repeated. Manager Hahn objected to the reception or filing of those exceptions, and delivered a very effective argument in support of his motion. Warmoth's counsel made a reply, in the course of which he apologized for the insults offered to the Court and the Legislature, who were engaged in the work of the impeachment of his client, contained in the exceptions. He placed the responsibility of the exceptions, and the matter contained in them, upon Warmoth. The Court sustained the objection of Manager Hahn, and the exceptions were not allowed.

Warmoth was then ordered to file an answer to the charges against him, and the Court adjourned to Saturday, the 11th inst., when the trial will be resumed.

The *Herald* special correspondent still indulges in sending false information to that paper, upon which are based malignant editorials, which are known to be unfounded in fact and unjust in conclusions.

The New-Orleans Picayune's Misrepresentations of Gov. Pinchback's Conversations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The *Picayune* of today contains a long letter from Acting-Gov. Pinchback, in which surprise is expressed that a conversation, casual and desultory in its character, should have been heralded as a formal utterance of his upon the condition of Louisiana politics; and claiming that both the tenor and purport of his remarks were misrepresented. The *Picayune* states editorially that the interview was reported correctly, and published by consent of Pinchback. The following is Pinchback's explanation of what he said about the President: "I expressed the opinion that President Grant had taken Gen. Washington as his model and exemplar. Both were great military chieftains in revolutionary periods; both had been elected to a second term, and that the President's ambition was fully satisfied in emulating the example of the father of his country. I could not conceive that the President had any personal feeling in this contest unless so far as it might arise from the fact that Warmoth, his public traducer, was leading the opposition. But a personal motive under circumstances of this sort, could reasonably be supposed to exist and influence the conduct of the President in the premises. With his highest ambition satisfied, I did not believe the President intended to go outside the law and the duties of his office to subserve in this case either a personal or a party end, and that no sober-minded American either desired or contemplated the establishment of an empire in the United States."

Resignation of a Fusion Senator—The Wandering Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Sella Martin, colored, now here, has resigned his seat in the Fusion Legislature of Louisiana. The Louisiana delegation have prepared an argument, addressed to Attorney-General Williams, to be forwarded to Congress with their memorial.

SNOW-STORMS.

Railroad Blockade in Minnesota and Iowa—A Passenger-Train with Fifteen Ladies Snowed Up—Heavy Snow in Northern New-York.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—The great snow-storm in Minnesota did not cease until last night. The Iowa and Minnesota divisions of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have suffered greatly. Four or five freight-trains and one passenger-train are blocked between Conover, Iowa, and Ridgeway. There are fifteen ladies on the passenger-train. All the fuel and provisions for the passengers are brought from Ridgeway. The drifts in many places are reported to be as high as the cars. All the Minnesota railroads have suspended, and trains will probably not run before Saturday.

Two accidents are reported on the Chicago and North-western Railroad. Cyrus Libby, of Beloit, had his collar bone broken; Mrs. Francis Cole, of Erie County, New-York, and Charles H. Reed, of Boston, were slightly injured.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A heavy snow-storm has been prevailing in this region all day. The railroad trains are very irregular. No trains have moved north of this place since yesterday.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

At Hamburg, N. Y., yesterday, several cars ran off the trestle-work.

William H. Scudder was elected President, and S. M. Edgell Vice-President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday.

The twentieth annual meeting of the New-York State Military Association will be held at Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 21 and 22.

Brennan & Son's dry-goods house in Rochester, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and $1,500 worth of silk velvets and Paisley shawls stolen.

The stables of the Wright Engine-works at Newburg, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Three horses were burned to death. Loss $1,500; partially insured.

It is now stated that the defalcations of Richard F. Clark, Treasurer of Columbia County, extend from 1864 up to the present time, and that they will reach $150,000. The entire trust fund of the county is gone.

Abraham Stover, of Penobscot, Me., aged sixty-two, was found yesterday lying dead between the bars of his sled. His face had dragged upon the road until almost worn away, and his horses were trotting briskly.

The Maine State College of Agriculture has seventy-one students, of whom thirty-two are freshmen. Female students are admitted on the same terms as males. The trustees ask $2,800 to build a workshop.

The President yesterday withdrew the nomination of Gov. Bard as Postmaster at Chattanooga, at his own request, which removes all difficulties between the opposing friends of the Administration in that State on the subject.

The regular session of the Indiana Legislature opened yesterday morning, and both branches organized by the re-election of the officers of the special session except that of Doorkeeper. Gov. Hendricks will be inaugurated on Monday.

The resolutions concerning Senator Sumner's proposition regarding battle flags, which were passed at the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature, have been transmitted to the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives at Washington.

Henry Porter Tenison, the gentleman who was arrested in Poughkeepsie several weeks ago for bigamy, has been released, as there is no evidence to sustain the allegations made against him. Mr. Tenison has, it is understood, commenced actions against those who caused his arrest, on the ground that they have injured his reputation.

The Secretary of War has submitted for the consideration of the House Military Committee two reports of Major Poe, United States Engineers, who is in charge of the construction of a canal around the Falls of the St. Mary's River, Michigan, concerning the necessity of placing the canal under the control of the United States. The War Department approves of the recommendation.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

Unexpected Fatal Termination of His Malady.

The Ex-Empress the Only Member of the Family Present.

General Expression of Sorrow Throughout England.

How the News Was Received in the French Capital.

One Journal Ventures to Recall His Services to the Country.

LONDON, Jan. 9—3 P. M.—The following bulletin from the physicians who were with Napoleon during his last hours has just been issued:

The ex-Emperor Napoleon slept soundly last night; better than the preceding night. This morning his physicians had a consultation and decided to perform another operation upon him at noon today. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular, at eighty-four beats per minute.

At 10:25 o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared; the action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at 10¾ o'clock.

(Signed,) Sir HENRY THOMPSON,
CONNEAU,
CORVISART,
CLOVER.

Although the case of the ex-Emperor Napoleon was regarded as very serious, the news of his death this morning appears to create much surprise, as his demise was not believed to be so imminent. A dispatch sent from Chiselhurst late last night stated that his condition was unchanged, and another forwarded this morning, but a few hours before his death, announced that he had passed a better night, but that his symptoms remained the same.

Sudden and Fatal Change in the Patient's Symptoms—His Spiritual Adviser Arrived too Late to Administer the Last Rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

LONDON, Jan. 9—Evening.—The sudden death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as London, by surprise. The Empress' relatives, attendants, and household, even the physicians, were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night, his strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes. There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to 9 A. M., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was instantly dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste, to administer the last sacraments of the Church. The Emperor's private Chaplain was also informed of the danger, and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergymen just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired. The Empress who has been most constant in her attendance, was the principal person at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Clover, the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present.

Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relatives.

The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries full of expressions of mourning.

The News in Paris—Imperialists Disheartened—Comments of the Press.

PARIS, Jan. 9—Evening.—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the *Messager de Paris*, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made shipwreck of the Empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation in re-establishing order and developing the prosperity of the country."

None of the other evening papers had time to do more than print the announcement without comment.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Middle and Eastern States, with diminishing temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, north-westerly to north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with increased pressure; in the North-west, north-westerly winds, increasing pressure, generally clear weather, and low temperature prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, and thence to the Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley, north-westerly winds, clear and very cold weather; for the region of the lakes, and thence to West Virginia and Kentucky, high pressure, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, clear weather, with low temperature; for the Eastern and Middle States, generally clear weather, north-westerly winds, increased pressure and lower temperatures; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, high barometers, north-westerly and north-easterly winds, with generally clear weather, except on the Western Gulf, where light rain is possible.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 29°; 9 A. M., 31°; 12 M., 32½°; 3 P. M., 31½°; 6 P. M., 28½°; 9 P. M., 25½°; 12 P. M., 23°. Average temperature yesterday, 29¼°.

Fire in Centre Street—Loss, 7,000.

About 11 o'clock last night Officer Metz discovered flames issuing from the five-story brick building, Nos. 176 and 178 Centre-street. He at once gave the alarm, and the Fire Department were quickly on the spot, and the flames were overpowered in half an hour. The total loss will be about $7,000. The buildings are leased by Messrs. J. & G. F. Walker, and is occupied in basement, first and second floors, of both buildings, by Howes & Graham, mahogany and rosewood dealers. The third, fourth, and fifth floors of No. 178 are occupied by B. Flagh, piano-forte action maker, and the third, fourth, and fifth floors of No. 176 by F. Bonneau, Jr., maker of moldings, &c.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

Report of a Committee on Street Railroads.

Over $10,000,000 of Franchises Given to Railroad Corporations—More Than $5,000,000 of the Estate Untaxed.

The annual meeting of the Union League Club was held, last evening, in the theatre of the Club-house, Mr. Hoppin occupying the chair as presiding officer for the last time in his term. The following were the regular nominations for officers for 1873, and they are doubtless elected, there being no other ticket in the field. The result, however, was not officially announced, as the counting of the votes was not finished until this morning:

For President—Joseph H. Choate.
For Vice-Presidents—Salem H. Wales, Luther R. Marsh, Henry G. Stebbins, John Armstrong, Wm. H. Guion, N. Pendleton Hosack, James Emott, Wm. M. Vermilye, Parke Godwin, Parker Handy, George C. Collins, Thomas Hillhouse.
For Secretary—George H. B. Hill.
For Treasurer—George Cabot Ward.
For Executive Committee, Class of 1873—Charles W. Griswold. (to fill vacancy caused by death of John F. Kensett.)
For Executive Committee, Class of 1875—Frederick D. Tappen, Joseph E. Gay, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Samuel C. Reed.
For Committee on Admissions—Alben P. Man, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Charles G. Landon, Wm. H. Maxwell, Wm. H. Bridgman, H. Erskine Smith, L. De F. Woodruff.
For Committee on Publications and Library—Geo. B. Butler, David G. Francis, T. M. Cheesman, Henry Whitin, Benj. Collins, Watson E. Case, James M. Varnum, Jeremiah Lothrop, Charles McMillan, Henry B. Sedgwick, Robert Bliss, John H. Platt, Elwood E. Thorne, Wm. C. Gilman.
For Committee on Art—Richard Butler, John Q. A. Ward, R. S. Hazard, Jr., Eastman Johnson, Walter Brown, Thomas Hicks, Theodore Weston.
For Committee on Political Reform—Dorman B. Eaton, Samuel B. H. Vance, John A. Weeks, Joseph B. Varnum, Thomas C. Acton, Charles E. Whitehead, Wm. Orton, Charles Watrous, Isaac T. Smith, O. P. C. Billings, Francis C. Barlow, J. M. Bundy, Charles A. Peabody.
For Auditors—Geo. C. Magoun, Benj. S. Walcott, Justin A. Bliss.

After the reading of the minutes the annual report was called for and proceeded with. The Treasurer's statement showed the receipts during the year to have been $177,139 39, and the expenditures $176,850 12, $25,000 in bonds and $4,029 in cash having been delivered to the Building Committee. The report also stated that the Club is entirely out of debt. The Executive Committee reported 976 resident members of the Club, and 435 non-resident members, twenty-two members more having been elected in 1872 than in 1871, thirty resignations less having been received during the past year than in 1871. There are now 1,409 names on the roll, although there have been twenty deaths during 1872, which is many more than in any other year. Among the list are the names of J. F. Kensett, George P. Putnam, Horace Greeley, John A. Griswold, George C. Satterlee, and many other well-known gentlemen. The report congratulated the members on the satisfactory reports which had been received and the prosperous condition of the Club. The report of the Art Committee alluded with sorrow to the death of Mr. George P. Putnam, who was Chairman of that Committee for seven years preceding his death, and whose usefulness and unselfishness his fellow-members paid a high compliment to. Both he and Mr. Kensett, another deceased member, had been prominent in the formation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. During this year the Committee exhibited over 300 works of art. A portrait of Gen. Meade will be finished by Fitch in time for exhibition in February. The Committee ask a largely-increased appropriation from the Executive Committee, and suggest that a room be permanently devoted as an art gallery. The Library Committee reported that of the unexpended balance of $1,863 42, $574 62 had been used.

The next report was the most important of the evening, and of much general interest. Its reading by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins was listened to with attention. It was as follows:

STREET RAILROADS.

A prolific source of official and legislative corruption has been street railroads. The land of the streets was acquired, and the streets graded and paved at public expense. The use of them for railroads is a source of great profit to the companies, as they afford ready for the track a road-bed that has cost the City many millions of dollars, and is worth as much to these companies.

The promoters of these roads at first attempted to obtain their franchises from the City Government, and the following grants were secured: Sixth-avenue Railroad, June, 1851; Eighth-avenue Railroad, September, 1851; Second-avenue Railroad, November, 1852; Third-avenue Railroad, December, 1852; Broadway Railroad, December, 1852; Ninth-avenue Railroad, September, 1853; New-York and Harlem Railroad, December, 1831; Hudson Railroad, May, 1847.

The immense values thus given away by a simple resolution of the Common Council opened up visions of sudden wealth to members. Rings were formed, candidates were nominated and elected simply for their readiness to plunder the City. Unseemly contests for possession between rival companies occurred in the streets. The defeated and disappointed parties appealed to the Courts. It was then found that the City had not the legal right thus to give away to corporations to use for private gain, the public streets purchased and graded with money obtained from the people by taxation and assessment. In 1854, the Legislature, by an act that appeared to be for a different purpose, yet by a clause skillfully thrust into the third section, confirmed and made valid the grants theretofore obtained from the City.

The Courts having decided that the City officials could not donate to their friends the City streets and squares, the whole business of giving to these corporations the public property of the City was then transferred to Albany. The Legislature at once became surrounded and besieged annually by an army, called the railroad lobby. Such proceedings were had, that street after street was given away, until, when on the point of donating the Broadway franchise, Mr. A. T. Stewart checked the evil by offering to pay to the City for this grant $2,000,000. But there was no plunder either for the lobby or the legislators in this offer, and the grant was refused. Finally, the demand of the citizens for protection against the rapacity of these corporations was recognized, and the Twenty-third-street franchise was sold by public auction. The extension of the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Road was granted on condition that five per cent. of the proceeds of the cars run thereon should be paid annually to the City. The word "net" having been inserted before proceeds; the Company, though doing a lucrative business, paid nothing for five years, till overhauled by a member of this Committee, last Spring, when they paid up, for the five years, the sums due the City. The extension of the Second-avenue road was granted last Winter, on condition that they pay to the City the value of the franchise for the extension.

After a long struggle against the lobby, the Reformers have at last got the principle of payment to the City for the franchises recognized. It now remains to fix a just rule of value for franchises that may be hereafter granted.

A franchise is worth whatever sum it will, under fair management, pay seven per cent. upon, as a permanent investment. The elements of the calculations to determine the value of the franchise are as follows:

First—The actual cost of constructing and equipping a road ready for use. This includes—(*a.*) The track. (*b.*) The rolling stock. (*c.*) The depots and stables.

Second—The net annual earnings of the road, after paying the usual repair bills to keep up the track, rolling stock, depots and stables.

Third—Deduct from the net annual earnings seven per cent. on the cost of the whole road, and the remainder will be the net earnings or value per year of the franchise. It will also be seven per cent. on the gross value of the franchise.

Fourth—Capitalize this remainder at seven per cent., and it will give, in a round sum, the value of the franchise.

The cost of converting a street into a double-track railroad, including all the materials and labor, was proved in the Second-avenue extension case to be not over $25,000 per mile. The cost of rolling stock of the best quality was proved to be not over $1,000 per car and $175 per horse, and $50 per set for double car harness.

By the law of this State every railroad corporation is required, under penalty of $250, to deliver to the assessors of each city or town a classified list of its real estate in said city or town, with the valuation thereof, which valuation is *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

The valuation for assessment, unless the corporations, in their annual returns to the assessors, have deliberately swindled the City, which we do not presume, is sixty per cent. of the cash value of the real estate of each City railroad. Each road is required to make, under oath, each year, a return to the State Engineer, stating, among other things:

(*a.*) Number of miles of track. (*b.*) Number of cars. (*c.*) Number of horses. (*d.*) Number of passengers carried during the year. (*e.*) Gross earnings. (*f.*) Operating expenses, repairs, taxes, &c. (*g.*) The net earnings.

A digested statement of these sworn reports of eight City railroad companies for the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, and the value—if new, and of the best quality—of everything each possessed at that date, appears in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF STREET RAILROAD FRANCHISES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Names of Roads.	Length of Road—Miles.	Number of Passengers carried in the year 1871.	Real Estate.	Track and Equipment.	Total Property at actual cost, except Franchise.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Seven per cent. on actual cost.	Annual Earnings of Franchise, after paying seven per cent. on actual cost.	As seven per cent. Property, value of Franchise.	Annual Earnings of Franchise per mile.	As seven per cent. Property value of Franchise per mile.
Second-avenue Railroad Company	8	11,276,906	$129,333	$446,300	$575,733	$565,808	$157,404	$40,301	$97,103	$1,387,186	$12,137	$173,398
Third-avenue Railroad Company	8	25,800,000	362,166	744,780	1,741,616	1,490,195	215,930	121,906	93,994	1,342,772	11,730	167,846
Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	4	13,981,873	510,833	336,500	846,883	728,980	100,109	59,282	40,827	583,243	12,206	145,811
Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company	6¼	15,101,854	416,666	472,533	889,199	775,160	235,915	62,244	173,671	2,481,014	27,422	381,739
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	9	15,281,144	545,333	530,000	1,085,433	782,672	154,662	74,783	79,879	1,141,128	8,875	126,792
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company	5½	13,858,067	325,000	393,658	718,908	638,241	179,551	50,324	129,227	1,846,100	24,113	346,144
Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company	5¼	7,090,188	141,666	282,850	424,016	362,619	97,088	28,281	68,417	981,671	12,015	183,308
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry	4½	5,583,586	215,000	248,500	463,500	302,383	69,430	32,445	36,985	528,357	8,217	117,412
Summary of eight roads	50½	106,323,168	$3,279,197	$3,424,891	$6,708,088	$5,683,213	$1,190,669	$469,566	$721,103	$10,301,471	$14,583	$207,906

The number of passengers carried by the eight roads for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, was 115,515,695, showing an annual increase in passengers of over six and a half per cent.

In the above table the real estate is valued at 66⅔ per cent. above the sum on which the companies pay taxes, that is, if a company pays taxes on a real-estate valuation of $60,000, the same real estate is, in this table, put at $100,000 as its fair market value. The cars, horses, harness, and track are all valued at the price of new, of the best quality.

PUBLIC PROPERTY DONATED OVER $10,000,000.

This table shows from the results of a year's business on eight roads, covering fifty miles of streets, that these eight roads, not reckoning their franchises, have actually invested in their property only $6,708,088
while their annual net earnings are seven per cent. on 17,009,559

In other words, it shows that their net earnings at present rates of fare are sufficient to pay seven per cent. on actual cost of their property, and leave, as the annual earnings of the franchises, the sum of $721,103, which is seven per cent. on a franchise valuation of $10,301,471.

This last sum is the actual income-producing value of the property in the public streets donated to eight roads by former City Governments and State Legislatures.

VALUE OF FRANCHISE PER MILE.

The table shows further, from actual experiment on fifty miles of roads, that a city railroad franchise, well located, is worth on an average per year, per mile, $14,546.

But, as the profits of a road and the value of the franchise depend, other things being equal, upon the number of passengers carried, a just rule of valuation for franchises would be one based upon the number of passengers per year.

WHAT SHOULD BE PAID TO THE CITY FOR A FRANCHISE.

A generalization from the business of the eight roads shows that, at present rates of fare, a road can and ought to pay the City for a franchise, that is, for the use of the streets, a quarter of a cent a passenger, or five per cent. of their gross receipts.

The number of passengers carried for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, was 115,515,695.

At a quarter of a cent a passenger, which is about five per cent. of the gross fares, these roads would have paid into the City Treasury, for the year 1872, $288,789, or $5,737 per mile, for their franchises.

This sum, though at first less than half the earnings of their franchises, would increase from year to year as the travel increased, and in the long run would amount to half of the earnings of the franchises, and so would be just to the City, and easy for the Companies to pay.

WHAT PER CENT. ON COST ROADS NOW EARN NET.

The gross earnings of the eight roads for the year 1871 were $5,683,213.

After paying all expenses and repairs, the net earnings were, for the same year, $1,190,669, which is twenty per cent. of the gross earnings, and is seventeen and two-thirds per cent. on the actual gross cost of the roads and all their appurtenances.

If, now, they pay five per cent. of the gross earnings to the City for the use of the streets, these roads would still have left, to pay annual dividend on cost, fifteen per cent., or $893,002 of the gross earnings, which would be over thirteen per cent. on their whole cost of $6,708,088.

With such results as these, it is not strange that the stock of some of these roads that obtained their franchises for nothing should, even after frequent waterings, like the Third-avenue, still sell as high as 200 per cent.

These roads at present rates of fare can afford to run cars enough to furnish a seat to every passenger, and should be compelled by law to do it.

Profit to corporators over....................$10,000,000

To one not initiated into the ways and means of getting the public property of the City for nothing, it may seem incredible that over $10,000,000 worth has been given to eight of these corporations.

And in these eight, the Fourth-avenue Road, perhaps the most flagrant case of them all, is not included, as the exact figures of that road could not be obtained.

HOW IT IS DONE.

An originator of several street-railroads and President of one, while a witness in a railroad matter, thus laid open the *modus operandi* of getting a franchise for nothing, and dividing the profits.

1. A route is selected, and the cost of track, equipments, stables, and depots, &c., is calculated. 2. The net earnings are then estimated, and seven per cent. on cost deducted; the remainder is the earnings of the franchise, which, capitalized at seven per cent., gives the value of the franchise as a seven per cent. property, and is the profit to be made by those who obtain the charter. 3. As soon as the charter is obtained, stock and bonds are prepared to the amount of both the cost of the road and the estimated value of the franchise, added together. The intention being to issue as much stock and bonds as the net earnings will float, that is, will pay seven per cent. upon. 4. Then a contract is made by the Company with some party to build and equip the road, stables, depots, &c., for the whole amount of the stock and bonds. 5. But this party enters into a sub-contract to turn over to a confidential friend of the corporators all the stock and bonds, except enough at the market price to pay him the actual cost, with a fair profit on his work, which actual cost is agreed upon beforehand. 6. This confidential friend, on receiving back the surplus stock and bonds from the contractors, then divides it among the corporators. This surplus, less what they may have paid out at Albany, is the net profit of the operation.

As the profits of this operation are very great, a corruption fund to influence the City Government and State Legislatures will always exist till the giving away of these franchises is cut off. The obtaining of City railroad franchises without due compensation to the City for the use of the streets is the richest and safest mine that has been worked in this City. The injustice and wrong to the taxpayers is greater than in the cases of the Tammany Ring, for the City has no remedy. It must endure the loss of its property till the grant expires, and even then, as last Winter, in the case of the Fourth-avenue grant, the owners may, with arguments accumulated from the profits of the former grant, obtain from the Legislature a new gift of the same. The absolute necessities of the City Treasury require that no more of the City property should be given away.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In view of the above facts, the Reform Legislature now in session owe it to themselves and to the City to take care: (1.) That no increase is made in the fares; (2.) That the present roads give ample accommodations to their passengers; (3.) That no new franchise is granted without just compensation to the City for the same.

NO TAXES PAID ON PROPERTY WORTH OVER $5,000,000.

If the roads were liberal, or even honest, in paying their taxes and license-fees, the case would not be so flagrant; but for the last four years they have annually escaped taxation on at least $5,000,000 of their net estate, while individuals of moderate means, and who have received no gifts of public property, are taxed to the last dollar. Some pay no license fees at all on their cars, while the rest pay on only a part of their cars.

TAXABLE ESTATE OF STREET RAILROADS.

The net estate of a street railroad is what remains of its property after all debts to third parties are paid. It is what money would be left for the stockholders after paying all the debts. The regular market value of the stock is this sum. And whatever sum the stock of a company at the regular market rate for any year will produce is the net estate of that company for that year. On this they should pay taxes at the same rate as is paid by the great body of individual tax-payers.

HOW TO DETERMINE TAXABLE PERSONAL ESTATE.

The real estate of these companies is assessed specifically as real estate, and by deducting the assessed value of the real estate of each company from the assessed value of their whole net taxable estate, as fixed by the market value of the capital stock, the remainder is the taxable personal estate. This is so simple a problem that there would seem to be no honest reason why, for the last four years, their property has been free of taxes.

HOW MUCH OF THEIR ESTATE PAID NO TAXES.

In 1869, with a taxable estate of....................$8,193,360
They paid taxes on 36¼ per cent., or only on. 2,973,333
Amount of property untaxed....................$5,220,027
In 1870, with a taxable estate of....................$8,631,265
They paid taxes on 33½ per cent., or only on. 2,893,050
Amount of property untaxed....................$5,738,215
In 1871, with a taxable estate of....................$9,059,170
They paid taxes on 30¾ per cent., or only on. 2,787,605
Amount of property untaxed....................$6,271,565
In 1872, with a taxable estate of....................$9,917,050
They paid taxes on 35 1-6 per cent., or only on. 3,487,233
Amount of property untaxed....................$6,429,817

Average percentage of their estates taxed for last four years less than thirty-four per cent., while during the same period the estates of individual tax-payers have had to pay on from sixty per cent. to seventy per cent. of the value of their estates, being double the rate of these rich and favored corporations.

Last Winter, this Committee, through the Press, exposed in part the immunity from taxes enjoyed by these street-railroads; and their valuations were raised $859,888 over the year 1871, making an increase of revenue to the City Treasury of $24,930.

If, this year, their estates are assessed at the same rates as the great body of individual taxpayers, they will pay taxes on a valuation at least of $4,000,000 more than for the year 1872, making an increase of the City's annual revenue from taxes of at least $120,000.

By comparing the estate of each road taxed in 1872 with the actual taxable estate of each road for that year, the following facts appear:

The Second-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on less than ten per cent. of its taxable estate.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on less than twenty-five per cent. of its taxable estate.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on less than forty-seven per cent. of its taxable estate.

The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on less than thirty-two per cent. of its taxable estate.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on less than forty-six per cent. of taxable estate.

The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company was assessed on less than twenty-nine per cent. of its taxable estate.

The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company was assessed on less than sixty-eight per cent.

And the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Road was assessed on 111 per cent. of its taxable estate.

The records of the tax-office show further, that in 1860 the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on $544,540 of personal estate, while for the last four years, it has been assessed, on an average, for only $132,797.

In 1868 the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on $342,500 of personal estate, while for the last three years its average assessment has been on only $166,732 of personal estate.

In 1858 the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on $603,065 of personal estate, while for the last four years, its average assessment has been on only $271,621 of personal estate.

In 1855 the Second-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on $217,250 of personal estate, while, in the last four years, it has been assessed on none.

In 1858 the Third-avenue Railroad Company was assessed on $609,325 of personal estate, while, for the last three years, it has been assessed on none.

Here is a decrease in the taxes on the personal estate of these five favored corporations of seventy-five per cent., while the great mass of the people have had their taxes nearly doubled.

As the law now stands, a railroad company may issue bonds at any rate it pleases, and then report them as outstanding debt, and so avoid taxation on its personal estate.

As these bonds, when issued at low rates, may be taken *pro rata*, according to their stock, by the stockholders, and afterward paid at par, and interest out of net earnings, they also afford a convenient way of concealing from the public the actual net profits of the roads, and afford a cover for a demand upon the Legislature for authority to raise their fares.

In view of the above facts, the Committee recommends to the Club the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature should authorize no rise of fares on the street railroads of this City, but should require them to give ample accommodations to their passengers.

Resolved, That in all future grants of franchises for surface street railroads in this City, the Legislature should require that the corporations receiving the same pay to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as compensation to the City for the use of the streets, five per cent. on the gross receipts from fares.

Resolved, That the estates of the street railroads should be valued for taxation and assessment at the same rate on market value that the estates of the great mass of the individual tax-payers are valued.

POLITICAL REFORM.

After the applause which followed its reading had subsided, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz moved that the report be accepted and the resolutions suggested in it adopted by the Club. Carried. The usual annual report of the Committee on Political Reform was then read. It was as follows:

The Committee on Political Reform for the year ending Jan. 9, 1873, make the following annual report. Numerous subjects in the administration of the City and State Governments requiring reform were brought before this Committee. They investigated thoroughly three of them.

First—The appropriation of public money to sectarian institutions.

Second—The abuses in the License and Permit Bureau of this City.

Third—Donation of public streets to private corporations, and the non-taxation of the same corporation.

1. They made a report of sixteen pages last February, showing that in this City over $750,000 annually of the public money was given to sectarian institutions, and as our Government recognizes no State Church, but guarantees universal toleration and religion, they recommended that such appropriations be stopped. The Club approved of the recommendation, advised an amendment to that effect to the then pending City charter and to the State Constitution.

Your Committee sent a delegation to Albany to carry out the views of the Club. Each member of the delegation gave his time and paid his own expenses. The recommendations were embodied in the then proposed City Charter, and a corresponding amendment to the State Constitution passed the Legislature by a large majority. As a further result, this class of appropriations by the City and State Governments to a great extent ceased. It only remains to take care that they are not renewed, till the amendment to the State Constitution becomes effective. That report of the Committee was extensively republished in full in newspapers and magazines, and given a very wide circulation.

The reform initiated in our State was deemed of sufficient importance in other States to cause several of them to enact laws and pass amendments to their constitutions to secure the same desirable results.

2. Your Committee, during the Spring and Summer, had the License and Permit Bureaus of the City Government, under the late Mayor, investigated, and discovered that the fees were in part not collected at all, and of these collected no proper accounts were either kept or rendered, and that from this money received, seventy to ninety per cent. was deducted, under pretense of paying salaries to parties employed to receive the money.

Measures were taken through the Controller to reform this branch of City administration. In consequence of there being no meeting of the Club in the Summer months no report could be made at the time, but the facts appeared in the public Press.

3. The labors of the Committee in the matter of surface street railroads appear in the report on that subject just presented to the Club. The amount of money appropriated by the Club to the use of the Committee for the year is $1,500. They have expended of this sum wholly for printing and copying rules, $520 95, leaving a balance in the treasury to the credit of the Committee of $979 05. The other expenses of the Committee, amounting to several thousand dollars, have been paid either by the members of the Committee themselves or by money contributed by friends of reform who desired the work to go forward with vigor.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
Chairman of Committee.

The Bayard-Street Shooting—Harrington Convicted and Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

John Harrington, alias George Roberts, who shot his mistress, Julia Smith, on the morning of the 13th of December, at No. 61 Bayard-street, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The victim, a concert-saloon girl, testified to Harrington's shooting her in the breast, and snatching up another revolver to shoot her again, when he was held back by John Forney.

Rosy Wilson, also a concert-saloon girl, who lived in the next room, corroborated a portion of this testimony, and John Forney, who was present at the time, described the shooting in detail, but his evidence was afterward stricken out, he having served five years in Sing Sing for grand larceny.

Assistant District-Attorney Russell alluded to the frequency of murderous assaults, and to the number of prisoners in the Tombs for that offense, and asked for a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to kill, which the jury promptly returned.

Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to the full extent of the law—ten years in State Prison.

OUR CANALS.

Report of the Auditor of the Department.

Receipts and Payments—Canal Debt—The Tolls—Repairs and Superintendence—The Use of Steam—Business Season of 1872.

The following is a brief synopsis of the financial report of Auditor Dayton. The report is lengthy, and we give only its main points:

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Total revenues of the canals for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872....................$3,078,247 96
Total payments for ordinary repairs, salaries, &c., for last fiscal year.................... 1,875,676 71
Surplus revenues of the canals for last fiscal year....................$1,202,571 35

This surplus revenue has been set apart, in accordance with the provisions of article 7 of the Constitution, to sinking fund, under section 2.

TOLLS FOR LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Tolls collected for fiscal year of 1872....................$3,060,328 89
Tolls collected for fiscal year of 1871.................... 2,813,686 29
Increase....................$246,642 60

CANAL AND GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The canal debt Sept. 30, 1872, was....................$11,396,680 00
The general fund debt Sept. 30, 1872, was. 3,988,526 40
Total canal and general fund debt....$15,385,206 40
Total balance in sinking funds.... 4,237,545 64
Total canal and general fund debt after applying sinking funds.................... 11,147,660 76

CANAL DEBT.

Stocks amounting to $2,257,900 were paid on the 1st of July last. The policy inaugurated in 1869, of paying that portion of the State debt that was contracted before the passage of the legal tender act by Congress, in coin, has been adhered to. Another portion of the canal debt, amounting to $847,500, matures Jan. 1, 1873.

TOLLS, &C.

The Auditor dwells at length on the subject of tolls and the efforts which have been made to withdraw the commerce which naturally belongs to the channels of this State for transportation. It is but common justice that the canals should be self-supporting, and that, so far as consistent with other interests and other rights, they should pay the debt incurred in their construction. This right is recognized and sacredly established by the Constitution of 1846. But as the canals were constructed for commerce rather than for revenue, the latter must be subordinate to other considerations, and tolls should be adjusted so as to attract and not repel freight seeking transportation. Neither should the State exact from the carrier an undue proportion of his earnings by way of tolls, so as to leave him without a just and reasonable compensation for the means employed and for his services. There can be, in the nature of things, no fixed and absolute standard of tolls, but they must be adjusted from year to year and from time to time to meet the various circumstances and conditions. The tolls at their present rate, assuming that the tonnage is not decreased, will yield annually at least $1,200,000 over and above the cost of superintendence and repairs, which will extinguish the canal debt by April 1, 1886. The surplus might very easily be increased by bringing the cost of the superintendence and repairs within proper limits.

REPAIRS AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

The cost of repairs and superintendence of the canals for the last fiscal year has amounted to $1,875,676 61. Various causes are mentioned under this head as having contributed to waste and extravagance in the administration of this branch of the canal service, and a thorough revision of the whole system of canal repairs is recommended.

OWNERSHIP OF THE CANALS.

Suggestions have been made that the canals should be transferred to the Federal Government. That the State will ever consent to transfer its ownership in the canals and yield up their control and management to the Federal Government, or any private corporation, is not probable. They were constructed upon a system perfected in the early history of the State, with a view to the development of its great resources and commercial advantages, and have vindicated the wisdom and sound policy of their projectors. Having, unaided, and without embarrassment, when its resources and wealth were undeveloped, expended many millions in the construction of the canals, the State is not in a condition to ask another Government, or a private corporation, to relieve it from the comparatively trifling portion of the canal debt yet to be redeemed, and which the revenues of the canals will, with the tolls at the present low rates, extinguish in less than fourteen years. If taxation were necessary to cancel the debt, (which can never be the case,) a tax of 7½ mills upon the dollar would discharge it in a single year. The debt furnishes no ground for the abandoning of the canals to the United States or a private corporation.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

This subject is considered in the report at length, and concludes as follows: "The act has had the effect anticipated. It has called into action the inventive genius and mechanical skill of the citizens of this and other States. It can hardly be doubted that the result of the experiment now being made, and the inventions and devices which are being put to the test, will go far toward the realization of the desires of the friends of the canals. Without anticipating the action or the report of the very able Commission charged with testing and examining the several processes and inventions which shall be submitted to them, it is proper to say that recent experiments have been of a character satisfactory to show that the application of steam, as a motive power, for the propulsion of boats, is feasible, and that it can be applied without seriously interfering with the towage of the boats, or damaging the banks or walls of the canals, and so as to secure a much greater speed than has been attained hitherto."

LATERAL CANALS.

The expenditures for the ordinary repairs and collection of tolls of the lateral canals, for the last fiscal year, exceeded their income by $577,181 58, which sum was charged to the account of the Erie and Champlain Canals. The total deficiencies thus drawn from the tolls of the Erie and Champlain Canals since 1840, to maintain their works, now aggregate $9,018,687 37, or nearly the amount of the present canal debt, after applying the balance in the sinking funds. These deficiencies do not include the sums expended for extraordinary repairs, and raised by taxation.

THE BUSINESS SEASON OF 1872.

After considering the subjects of "Ordinary Repairs," "New Reservoirs," and the "Canal between Buffalo and Black Rock," &c., the report concluded as follows:

"Up to the time of the breaking out of the disease among the horses, the tolls collected were in excess of those received at a corresponding date in 1871. The epidemic commenced at a time when the canals were taxed to their utmost capacity with freight, and continued until the close of navigation. The loss to the State in tolls resulting from this cause was undoubtedly large. The season of navigation just closed, was about twenty days shorter than that of the previous year; yet the receipts will nearly, if not quite, equal those of the season of 1871.

Two breaks occurred on section three of the Erie Canal early in the season; one at Big Nose, near Speaker's, and the other at Port Jackson. They were promptly repaired. Other breaches have occurred on the different canals, but of much less magnitude, and causing no serious delays to navigation.

The day fixed by the Canal Commissioners for closing the canals was the 5th of December, but the cold weather interrupted navigation, more or less, a few days prior to that time. Nearly all the boats, however, safely reached their destination.

The Alleged Embezzlement at Lord & Taylor's—Motion to Vacate the Order of Arrest Against the Accused—A Peculiar Case.

In the case of the firm of Lord & Taylor, dry-goods merchants, against Henry W. Hocter, to recover $20,000 alleged to have been the value of goods embezzled from plaintiffs by defendant during the past twelve years, while in their employ, and in which case the defendant is held in default of $10,000 bail, a motion was argued before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Mr. J. G. Boyd on behalf of the defendant, to vacate the order of arrest.

The motion was made not only on the ground of the indefiniteness of the affidavit of the plaintiffs, which charges embezzlement within the past twelve years, without giving either articles, value, or dates, but also on the affidavit of the defendant, denying absolutely his guilt.

The defendant in his affidavit, sustained by the affidavits of his son and wife, sets forth that he has lived in the most economical manner, renting only a floor at $36 per month; that his son, who lives with him, earns enough, and contributes such earnings, for his own support, and that his wife earns by her own industry about $100 per month, which is also contributed to the support of the family. As to the circumstances of his arrest, defendant swears that, as he was leaving his business at Lord & Taylor's, in the evening, he was accosted by one Frink, who he supposed to be a salesman in the store, but who was in reality a private detective; that Frink asked him to a neighboring saloon to take a drink, and he accompanied him; that on entering, Frink asked the bar-keeper if a package had been left there for him (Frink;) that the bar-keeper replied "yes," and handed Frink the package; that Frink asked him (defendant) to retain the package while he (Frink) retired a moment; and that in the interval, Mr. Bennett, a Head-quarters detective, entered, and arrested him with the package in his possession. He denies all knowledge of the contents of the package, or that he had stolen it among other property.

The Judge reserved his decision.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Appointment of Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 3½ P. M., the President, Samuel B. H. Vance, in the chair.

A large number of citizens was present. Alderman Ottendorfer took exception to the wording of the minutes of the last meeting, in the record of the Chairman's decision on the substitute presented by the speaker to Alderman Van Schaick's resolution relating to the number and compensation of the clerks of the Board. Mr. Ottendorfer said that the opinion, which the minutes make the President express in giving his decision, was never uttered by him, and, therefore, the minutes were incorrect, and he moved that such opinion be eliminated from the minutes. Also the minutes read as to the vote upon Alderman Van Schaick's resolution, "nine having voted in the affirmative and five in the negative, the President declared the resolution adopted." The resolution referred to, Mr. Ottendorfer continued, would involve an expenditure of money and therefore required a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to the Board, *i. e.*, twelve. This was clearly in contravention of law, and he therefore moved that the minute read "rejected" instead of "adopted."

The President replied that the question for the members to determine upon, the formal query, "Shall the minutes be approved?" is, are the minutes a faithful transcript of the proceedings of the Board, a true history of what was done? His opinion was unaltered as to the impropriety of considering Alderman Ottendorfer's resolution at that moment, and he so decided. As to the objection that the resolution is recorded to have been adopted by the vote of 9 to 5, that is actually what took place, and the minutes are therefore correct. If Mr. Ottendorfer believes the action to be in opposition, he can bring the matter before the Board by a resolution. The minutes were then approved.

On motion of Alderman Van Schaick, a special committee of three—Messrs. Van Schaick, Cooper, and McCafferty—was appointed to confer with a committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to provide quarters in the City Hall for the Public Works Department, and other offices, if possible.

The Chairman then announced the standing committees for the year, as follows:

Arts and Sciences (including Public Instruction)—Aldermen Billings, Monheimer, and Reilly.
Ferries—Aldermen Falconer, Cooper, and Lysaght.
Finance—Aldermen Van Schaick, Gilsey, Kehr, Morris, and Ottendorfer.
Lands and Places—Aldermen McCafferty, Koch, and Monheimer.
Law Department—Aldermen Cooper, Billings, and Flannagan.
Markets—Aldermen Morris, Kehr, and Lysaght.
Printing and Advertising—Aldermen Kehr, Ottendorfer, and Falconer.
Public Works—Aldermen Koch, Morris, and Gilsey.
Railroads—Aldermen Billings, Van Schaick, and Ottendorfer.
Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Kehr, Cooper, and Flannagan.
Roads—Aldermen Cooper, Gilsey, and Reilly.
Salaries and Offices—Aldermen Ottendorfer, Koch, and McCafferty.
Streets—Aldermen Monheimer, Billings, and McCafferty.
Street Pavements—Aldermen Falconer, Gilsey, and Van Schaick.

The Board then adjourned.

The next meeting takes place on Thursday next at 3 o'clock.

Progress of the Deputy Chamberlain Contest.

Under the order of Chief-Justice Barbour, Mr. Foley, newly-appointed Deputy Chamberlain, was enjoined from intruding upon the office, and, in obedience thereto, he did not yesterday make any effort either to exercise any powers or even to claim his right of possession. Walter B. Palmer was in consequence allowed to proceed with the duties of the office. Nothing of moment occurred to disturb the ordinary routine of business in that branch of the Finance Department.

Mr. Foley this morning will file his answer before Chief-Justice Barbour, in reply to the order of injunction. The points of the answer will be that the charter of 1870 supercedes the statute of 1866, the former in general terms giving the power to heads of departments to appoint the subordinates in all the bureaux belonging to the Department. Under that power he had been appointed and claimed office. In answer to the averment that the Chamberlain would be held liable for the acts of subordinates, over whom he had neither the power of appointment or removal, Mr. Foley puts in a reply through his counsel, Mr. Dyett, that the Chamberlain would be in no worse condition than the Collector of City Revenue, the Receiver of Taxes, or the Clerk of Arrears, all of whom are held liable for moneys received in their various bureaux, without having the power to appoint their subordinates. All the points of Mr. W. B. Palmer's complaint are answered in the reply, and, on the grounds averred by Mr. Foley, it was prayed that the injunction order should be vacated and set aside.

Mr. Foley, last evening, said he was sure he had the law in his favor, and he intended today to put forth his claims in the most vigorous manner. Mr. W. B. Palmer also says that he is right, and that the decision today will be in his favor.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John Beck and David Tucker pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny. The former received one year in the Penitentiary, and the latter two and a half years in Sing Sing. James Curry, a sailor, charged with stealing $60 in money, a watch, and an overcoat from the steam-ship Empire, was found guilty, and sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment. James Duffy, a lad of about eighteen, was placed on trial for having stabbed William Bultman, a bar-keeper, at No. 9 Second-avenue, inflicting a dangerous wound in his head. The case was not concluded yesterday.

A Moral City—What the Police Say of Brooklyn.

On the 2d inst. the Brooklyn Board of Police Commissioners issued a general order calling upon the Captains of the several precincts to report all the houses of bad repute and policy-shops within their respective precincts. With the exception of the First and Third Precincts, every one reported that there were no such places within their limits. In the First Precinct there was one house of assignation, against which the police would at once proceed, and in the Third two policy-sellers were reported, whose business is for the present suspended.

Attempted Incendiarism in Brooklyn.

Early yesterday morning Mr. John Preston, butcher, at No. 760 Fulton-avenue, corner of Carlton-avenue, went to his stable in the rear of his store, and found that the doors had been opened by some person by removing the locks during the night previous, and that an attempt had been made to burn the stable by kindling a fire on the floor, which had been first saturated with kerosene oil. The matter was investigated yesterday by Fire-Marshal Keady. No arrests have as yet been made.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	59	Tar, bbls.	375
Broom-corn, bales	98	Oil, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	2,866	Lead, pigs	700
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	111	Skins, bdls.	41
Eggs, bbls.	169	Beef, pkgs.	181
Flour, bbls.	10,489	Pork, pkgs.	1,155
Meal, bbls.	299	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,171
Wheat, bushels	33,100	Lard, tcs.	2,021
Corn, bushels	24,200	Lard, kegs	54
Oats, bushels	32,975	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,655
Malt, bushels	1,500	Butter, pkgs.	1,180
Barley, bushels	3,500	Cheese, pkgs.	1,580
Grass-seed, bags	460	Tallow, pkgs.	498
Beans, bbls.	494	Grease, pkgs.	180
Hops, bales	66	Stearine, pkgs.	51
Hemp, bales	20	Starch, pkgs.	65
Hides, No.	1,840	Tobacco, hhds.	19
Hides, bdls.	96	Tobacco, pkgs.	172
Horns, No.	5,715	Wool, bales	43
Leather, sides	5,394	Wool, bags	409
Spirits Turp., bbls.	36	Whisky, bbls.	625

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—351 tcs. Lard, 1,946 boxes Bacon, 300 bbls. Pork, 315 pkgs. Lard, 74 bags Clover-seed, 12 boxes Vises, 1 Copper Pan, 344 bales Wool, 1,870 bales Cotton, 188 bbls. Apples, 42 seroons Bark, 31 bales Hides, 16,806 bushels Corn, 18,570 bushels Wheat, 188 hhds. Tallow, 140 bbls. Grease, 18 pkgs. Drugs, 160 boxes Shoulders, 267 boxes Cheese, 5 boxes Bristles.

By the steamer Parthia, for Liverpool—3 cases Organs, 4 cases Kid-skins, 6 cases Goat-skins, 12 bales Domestics, 1,374 bales Cotton, 37,550 bushels Wheat, 1 bale Furs, 116 pkgs. Leather, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 118 boxes Bacon, 325 bbls. Apples, 8 bbls. Sweeps, 127 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—37 seroons Tobacco, 1,478 bales Tobacco, 46 cases Cigars, 20 boxes Pumps, 18 boxes Spokes, 715 boxes Bacon, 1,660 tcs. Lard, 1,600 bushels Corn, 1,362 bags Clover-seed, 800 boxes Starch, 1,181 pkgs. Leather, 13 cases Furs, 800 bags Coffee, 1,313 Hides, 105 bbls. Meat, 34 pkgs. Machinery, 9 casks Stearine, 179 cases Sewing-machines, 100 pkgs. Lard, 21 tcs. Grease, 100 bales Cotton, 76 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Thor, for Havre—80 pkgs. Lard, 617 tcs. Lard, 617 boxes Bacon, 50 cases Hams, 26 bbls. Potashes, 125 bbls. Tallow, 36 logs Maple, 14 bbls. Sweeps, 78 cases Oysters, 1,000 Staves.

By the brig Michelina, for Trieste—2,799 bbls. Resin.

And from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, by the bark Catharina—61,006 gallons Petroleum Tar.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted very strong on a good demand for desirable samples, with further sales reported of 1,500 bags by the Merrimac, 1,350 bags by the Erie, 925 bags by the Lord Baltimore, and 1,514 bags by the A. L. Prendergast, (to arrive,) on private terms. West India grades offered quite sparingly at extreme prices, checking business. We quote invoices thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 16c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17½c.; good, 18c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 16c.@19½c., gold; Java, 19¾c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@14¾c., gold, ₰ lb. A livelier jobbing movement has been reported at firm prices.

COAL—At auction, today, Messrs. Burdett & Denis sold 291 tons Caledonia gas Coal at $1 90 ₰ ton, in bond.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, at unchanged quotations, the market, however, closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,848 bales, (of which 266 bales were to arrive,) including 977 bales to shippers, and 671 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, there has been a better inquiry noted, with prices quoted up ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb., closing buoyantly. Sales have been made of 17,050 bales, (of which 5,200 bales last evening and 11,850 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19 13-16c.@19⅞c.; February, 19 15-16c.; March, 20¼c.; April, 20 9-16c.; May, 20 15-16c.; June, 21 7-16c.@21½c., and July at 21¾c. ₰ lb. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.58c.; February, 19.66c.; March, 19⅞c.; April, 20.31c.; May, 20.78c.; June, 21.14c. The receipts at this port today were 2,866 bales, including 80 from Washington, 1,751 from Savannah, 868 from Norfolk, 167 per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 13,015 bales, and thus far this week 103,961 bales, against 84,094 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,834,496 bales, against 1,562,783 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	19¼	19½	19¾	20
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜

FERTILIZERS—Have been rather more inquired for and quoted firm at from $61@$65 50 for Guano, West Coast, gold; $49 for Superphosphate of Lime, and $25 for dried and Ground S. C. Phosphates at $30@$35 for Ground Bone ₰ 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request since our last, but prices have been without material change. The difficulty of delivering stock, in the present condition of the streets of the City, has seriously impeded operations. The home trade call has been very moderate, and the export inquiry light. Sales have been reported of 10,250 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 45@$7 50; good to extra choice do., $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@$7 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 55, ₰ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₰ bb.	$3 50@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western	5 95@ 6 50
Extra State	7 10@ 8 00
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 10@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 20@ 7 55
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 10@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 50@12 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 50@12 00

Southern Flour has attracted less attention, but has not varied as to values. Sales have been reported of 625 bbls., in lots, at from $6 15@$8 15 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 35@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras ₰ bbl....California and Oregon Flour continues in demand in a jobbing way within the range of from $9 50@$10 ₰ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls....Rye Flour has been more sought after at $4 75@$5 60 for very inferior to fancy ₰ bbl. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 50 ₰ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in rather light demand since our last at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 50 for White do.; $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 425 bbls., in lots....Bag Meal has been selling in a jobbing way at $1 15@$1 20, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 60....Oatmeal at $8 75@$9 ₰ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in more request within the range of from $3 60@$3 90 for State, and $3 80@$3 90 for Pennsylvania, ₰ 100 lbs. Sales, 600 bags.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually dull since our last. The demand from all sources has been limited. Shippers have been unwilling to operate to any considerable extent. Prices have been quoted nominally 1c.@2c. lower, as a rule, though some holders have been insisting on full previous figures for prime samples of Spring. No full boat-loads were reported sold, the business having been wholly in job lots at $1 65 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with the same rate given as the nominal quotation for full boat-loads of prime do., afloat; $1 55 for No. 3 Spring, $1 40@$1 52 for rejected and inferior Spring, $1 72@$1 85 for Red Western, the total sales amounting to only 19,500 bushels. ....There has been a fair inquiry for Corn, on a comparatively firm basis as to prices, the main call having been for old Mixed Western, in store, for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels at 64c. for very good old Mixed Western, in store; 65c.@66½c. for fair to good do., afloat; 66¼c.@67c. for choice do., in small lots; 65c.@67½c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Western....Rye nominally unchanged as to value, but quite dull. Some export bids made for prime, but much under the views of holders....Barley dull and irregular; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 95c., and 5,000 bushels Canada East at $1 ₰ bushel, delivered; Canada West held above the views of buyers, and somewhat nominal....Barley-malt inactive within the previous range....New Oats have been quoted up fully 1c. a bushel, on a livelier trade demand for desirable supplies, and a lighter offering; sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 bushels at 47c.@50c. for Mixed Western; 49c.@53c. for inferior to prime White do., and 46c.@48½c. for Black do....Old nominal.

MOLASSES—There has been more call for stock, with prices quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 337 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 42c.@45c., and 275 bbls. New-Orleans at 80c.@70c. ₰ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 28c.@55c.; Cuba, 18c.@33c.; English Islands, 28c.@53c., and new crop New-Orleans at 55c.@70c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand, mainly for shipment, and quoted firmer; sales, 100 bbls. common at $3 60; 1,197 bbls. Strained at $3 70@$3 75, closing at $3 75; 180 bbls. good Strained and Low No. 2 at $3 80, and 975 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 25@$5 50 ₰ 280 lbs....Tar dull and unsettled....Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after at much firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 350 bbls. at 59c.@61c., closing at 61c.@61½c. for merchantable; 120 bbls. in shipping order at 62c., and 5,000 gallons in cans at 69c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in quite moderate demand, with Western quoted at $38 50, currency; City (from East India seed) at $38@$40, gold, ₰ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been unsettled and lower, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 10c.; and Refined, in outside lots, at 23½c., with sales of 4,000 bbls. reported at this rate, though the combination price is maintained at 27½c. Other quotations wholly nominal.... Creek figures down to $2 50 on the Roads, and $2 75 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite moderately sought after, on, however, a steady basis as to prices, holders not offering stock with much urgency. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 200 bbls. new Mess at $13 75@$14; 50 bbls. old Mess at $12 50; and 350 bbls. Extra Prime at equal to $11 50 ₰ bbl.... Nothing really new in future delivery options.... Dressed Hogs have been in rather better request and steadier as to price, within the range of from 5¾c.@6½c.@7c. for City, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Western ₰ lb....Cut Meats have been quoted firmer, on a fairly active inquiry, with Pickled Hams quoted at 8c.@10½c.; Shoulders at 5c.@5½c., and Bellies at 7c.@8½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5½c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@12½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6½c.@7c.; sales equal to 175 pkgs. Also, 246 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.; 100 boxes Dry-salted Hams at 9½c.; 500 tcs. Pickled Hams, on private terms; 65 boxes Bellies, 13½ lbs., at 7½c.@7¾c.; 100 boxes Short Cut Hams, 16 lbs., at 9½c.; 500 boxes Long-cut Hams, February delivery, free on board at Boston, on private terms; 3,350 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9½c.@10½c., the latter rate for light; 2,300 Smoked Shoulders on private terms; 3,600 Smoked Hams at 11c.@12c.; 3,800 Fresh Hams at 8½c.@9½c. ₰ lb....Bacon has been in moderate demand for early delivery, and quoted firm, with sales reported of 250 boxes Long Clear, Western heavy, at 6¾c.; 150 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, February, at 7⅛c.; 400 boxes Short Clear, February, at 7¼c.; 333 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 7¼c.@7⅜c.@7½c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 boxes Long Clear and 150 boxes Short Rib, early deliveries, at 6c.; and 250 boxes Short Clear at 6¼c., ₰ lb....Lard has been more freely dealt in, and quoted somewhat stronger, with sales reported for early delivery of 850 tcs. Western Steam at 8c.; 250 tcs. do. at 7¾c.; 40 tcs. do. at 7 15-16c., 485 tcs. City at 7¾c.@8c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 do. at 7¾c., and 250 tcs. No. 1 Western, to arrive, at 7½c., ₰ lb. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8c.; 1,000 tcs. do., February, at 8 3-16c.; 500 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; and 2,500 tcs. do., April, at 8 7-16c.@8½c., chiefly at 8½c.; and of Refined, 500 tcs., February delivery, at 8½c. ₰ lb; and for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 7¾c.; and 500 tcs. do., March, on private terms, quoted at $7 40....Beef products have been in very limited demand, as a rule, yet quoted steady at from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 for New Extra do., ₰ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$31 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams at $32@$33 ₰ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. on private terms....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs firm, as last quoted, on a comparatively fair demand, for desirable supplies.

RICE—Has been selling quite moderately in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted steady at $7 75@$8 50, the latter rate for choice; Patna, $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon, $6 75@$7, ₰ 100 lbs.

SEED—Linseed has been in good demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bags, from store, at $2 50, gold, cash; 15,000 pockets do., to arrive from November and December shipments, at $2 60, gold, sixty days, and 3,900 bags per Winged Hunter, at $2 52½, gold, ninety days, interest after sixty days.

SKINS—A very moderate movement has bee noted in most kinds of stock within the previous range as to values. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 67½c.; Guatemala, 75c.; Chagres, 70c.; Campeachy, 60c.@62c.; Sisal, 65c.; San Juan, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Porto Cabello, 67½c.; Angostura, 65c.; Para, 67½c.; Southern and Texas, 55c.@62c., currency, ₰ lb. Goat—Tampico, 51c.; Matamoras, 51c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@53c.; Curacoa, 57½c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 42½c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c., currency, ₰ lb.

SOAP—Business continues comparatively tame; prices, however, are without material alteration. We quote: Castile at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¾c. ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted rather steadier on the basis of 9c.@9¼c. for fair to good refining, with a somewhat better inquiry noted, though the market is yet comparatively tame. Sales, since our last, 50 hhds. St. Jago at 9¼c.; 20 hhds. clarified Cuba at 10c.; 100 hhds. Martinique at 8½c.; 24 hhds. Demerara at 10¾c., and 8,900 bags Pernambuco at 9c., ₰ lb. Refined steady and in moderate request.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in more demand from shippers and the home trade at steady prices; sales have been reported of 410 lots Western at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 51,000 lbs. out-of-town stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and 150,000 lbs. City at 8¼c. for spot and 8 11-16c. for February....Of Stearine—A sale has been reported of 150 tcs., sold for January, at 8¾c. And of Grease—A sale has been made of 50 tcs. at 6¾c.

WHISKY—Has been in better demand at higher prices; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at 95c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been more call for room in the way of berth freights, chiefly for Grain, Flour, Provisions, Cotton, and Naval Stores, and rates have been quoted somewhat steadier. Vessels on charter have also been in somewhat better request, chiefly for Petroleum and general cargo at about former figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Corn, delivered to vessels at 7d.; 64,000 bushels do., vessel to haul to store, at 8d. ₰ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; 350 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. ₰ ton; and, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@7¾d.@8d. ₰ bushel; also, two British ships, (one 1,405 tons,) placed on the berth for general cargo, and a British bark, 590 tons, with general cargo, and other options, on private terms; and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ₰ lb....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₰ standard bushel; also, a British ship, 1,073 tons, and a British bark, 386 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; and a German schooner, 223 tons, with light and heavy goods, reported from Singapore, at £3@£4....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an American bark, 381 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 359 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms; and a Norwegian bark, 329 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. do., at 7s. 3d. ₰ bbl....For Havre, three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₰ lb.; and another, with Cotton, Lard, and Tallow, from do., on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard and 1,115 boxes Bacon at 41s. 3d.@42s. 6d. ₰ ton....For Bremen, by sail, 350 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ₰ ton....For Rotterdam, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard, part at 42s. 6d.; 400 hhds. Tallow, and 500 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil on private terms....For Hamburg, by sail, a small quantity of light Barrel staves at $15; and, by steam, 100 bales Cotton, 300 bags Coffee, 1,750 pkgs. Lard, 1,360 bags Clover-seed, 1,500 pkgs. Tobacco, and 3,800 pkgs. Merchandise, at steady rates. Also, a German brig, 214 tons, with a full cargo of Cedar Wood on private terms, option of Bremen....For Bristol, by sail, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₰ bbl....For Corunna, a Spanish bark, 285 tons, (formerly the Maria Crowell,) hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. ₰ bbl....For Madeira, an American schooner, 214 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,500, gold....For Pernambuco, a British bark, 346 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of $1 ₰ bbl. and 5 ₰ cent, with equal to $10 gratuity to Captain. ....For Baltimore, a British bark, 475 tons, with Sugar, reported from Java ports, at 35s....For Boston, an American brig, 511 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, on private terms; and a bark with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at ¾c. ₰ lb....The British brig Ameeta Ann, 181 tons, built at Maitland, N. S., in 1871, was sold at Auction today by Messrs. Burdett & Denis, at $4,800.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Cattle—The receipts of the day were 221 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,485 head, or 205 cars, against 272 cars for the same time last week. The supply was totally inadequate to meet the demand. The few Cattle offering were quickly gobbled up, leaving the yards bare of all but a few odds and ends. The trade was not sufficient to establish a quotable market. Sales of 43 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,126 lbs. to 1,329 lbs., at $4 25@$5 50; 21 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 850 lbs., at $3 30; 21 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,235 lbs. to 1,430 lbs., at $5 25@$6 65; 81 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,214 lbs. to 1,286 lbs., at $5 87½@$6; 36 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,161 lbs., at $5 25. Texans were scarce, and in good request at a remunerative advance. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 12,800 head, against 5,800 head for the same time last week. The market was lively at yesterday's prices; sales of 397 Canada Sheep, ranging from 118 lbs. to 126 lbs., at $6@$6 75; 401 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 90 lbs. to 136 lbs., at $5 75; 170 Canada Lambs, averaging 87 lbs., at $7 12½; 349 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 79 lbs. to 90 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 80 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 105 lbs., at $4 25@$5 25. Hogs—The receipts today were 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,900 head, against 16,900 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at $4 25 for heavy to $4 50 for light Hogs. Sales of 4,000 Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 200 to 300 lbs., at $4 25@$4 50. The tendency of prices is downward.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged: No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½, spot; $1 23¾, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 07@$1 07½; Rejected, 94½c.@95c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c., spot; 31¼c., February; Rejected, 28c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 25c.; Rejected, 23c. @24c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 57c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 62c.@63c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $11 90@$11 95, spot or January; $12, February. Lard steady at $7 15, spot. Meats quiet, firm, and unchanged. Dressed Hogs active and higher, at $4 45@$4 65. Whisky in good demand at 89½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice White and Amber, $2 15@$2 25; fair to prime do., $1 85@$2 10; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2; common to fair do., $1 70@$1 80; Western Red, $1 90; do. Amber, $2@$2 05. Corn quiet; Southern White, 66c.@67c.; do. Yellow, 66c.@67c.; Mixed Western, 65c.@66½c. Oats firmer, but not quotably higher; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47½c.; do. White, 50c.@53c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Petroleum firm. Mess Pork, $13 25@$13 50, the latter for jobbing lots. Bulk Meats active; sales 160,000 lbs. Shoulders at 4¾c.; 180,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 6¾c.; Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6½c. Bacon unchanged and in fair jobbing demand. New Hams, full range 11½c.@12c. Lard firm at 8c. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky firmer at 93c.@94c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat—Spring firmer and higher, but the demand is light; soft No. 2 Spring, $1 34; No. 2 Fall, $1 65. Corn firm; offerings light; White Mixed, 26½c.@27c. Oats firm; offerings light; No. 2, 27½c.@28c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 72c.@73c. Rye lower; No. 2, 70c. Whisky quiet at 91c. Pork nominal. Dry-salted Meats in fair demand for future delivery; loose Shoulders, delivered up country, 3¾c., March; packed lots on orders of Shoulders at 4c.@4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Lard firm at 7c. Live Hogs steady; full range, $3 40@$4; bulk sales at $3 70@$3 85. Cattle quiet; fair to good shippers, $4 75@$5 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Receipts—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 2,800 bushels; Corn, 25,500 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 3,800 bushels; Corn, 35,300 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 52; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 40@$1 43; White Michigan, $1 85@$1 90; White Canada Winter, $1 90@$1 95; Red Winter, $1 75@$1 80. Corn steady; sales No. 2, in car lots, at 53c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western, 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 40c. Barley firm; sales of a few car lots State, on track, at 78c.; Canada held at 90c.@95c.; No. 2 Western at 90c.@95c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Jan. 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 83½; No. 3 do., $1 70; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 71½; No. 2 do., $1 57; Amber Michigan, $1 62½, seller January, $1 65; seller February, $1 72; seller last half of February, $1 77@$1 78½; No. 2 Red, $1 69; No. 3 do., $1 54½. Corn steady at 38c. for High Mixed; 37½c. for Low Mixed; 38½c. for Yellow. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 32½c. Clover-seed sold at $5 12½. Dressed Hogs sold at $4 65. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—Flour very firm; Extra Family, $6 75; A No. 1, $7 75; Fancy, $8 25. Wheat firm at $1 55@$1 60. Corn firm at 40c.; receipts not equal to the demand. Oats steady at 38c.@40c. Rye firm at 80c. Live Hogs firm; extreme range, $3 25@$4 10; good to extra Heavy, $4@$4 10; receipts, 4,500. Provisions in fair demand and strong. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4c.@4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6½c., for round lots loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard, 7¾c.@8c. for kegs; 8¼c. for choice Leaf. Green Meats quiet; nothing reported. Whisky steady at 88c.@89c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $8@$8 25. Wheat firm at $1 65. Other Grains firm and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions firm. Pork—$12 25 bid, $12 50 asked. Lard steady; Steam, $7 12½@$7 18¾; Kettle, $7 50@$7 62½. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 4c.; Sides, 6c.@6⅛c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; ¼c. lower to come out of smoke. Green Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.; Hams, 8c.@9½c. for Medium to Light. Live Hogs active at $4@$4 10; receipts, 14,000. Whisky firm at 89c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. Corn dull; sales, 2 cars at 60c. Oats steady; sales, 1 car at 50c. Barley firm; sales, 1 car Bay Quinte at $1 05. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted ₰ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ₰ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 75c.; to Boston, 73c.; to New-York 63c.; to Albany 58c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Petroleum very dull; Crude, 14¾c.@15c.; Refined, 25c.@27c. Groceries unchanged. Seeds unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged. Flour firmer, but no export demand; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8 25@$9 25. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; Red, $2; White, $2 05@$2 10. Rye unchanged. Corn steady. Oats unchanged. Whisky, 94c.

DETROIT, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Sales of Extra at $1 89; No. 1 White, $1 78½; Amber Michigan, $1 62½@$1 63. Corn steady at 41c. Oats dull and unchanged at 33½c. Live Hogs held at $4 60@$4 65. Receipts, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, and 9,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,600 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, and 5,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Cotton in fair demand and steadier; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19⅛c.; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 6,280 bales; gross, 6,623 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,673 bales; to the Continent, 808 bales; coastwise, 48 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 164,093 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Only a milling demand for Wheat, with small sales on private terms. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; sales Western mixed, in lots, at 65½c. Barley steady; sales, one car No. 2 two-rowed State at 78c.; one car No. 1 Canada at $1, and 10 cars Bay Quinte, to arrive, on private terms. Oats dull; no sales.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 23¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 24½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 29c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 72c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and weak at $5 75@$10 50. Corn dull and drooping at 50c.@52c. Oats quiet and weak at 45c.@48c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c. Lard, 8¼c.@8½c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $1 73½. Corn quiet; Mixed held at 43c.@45c. for Ears; on the track, 43c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

MOBILE, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 17⅜c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 1,179 bales; exports to the Continent, 388 bales; coastwise, 1,962 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,391 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; good grades scarce; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 3,136 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,356 bales; to the Continent, 3,489 bales; sales, 2,020 bales; stock, 78,786 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton unsettled; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 3,420 bales; exports coastwise, 507 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 79,313 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 1,238 bales; exports to the Continent, 600 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 45,222 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; receipts, 2,029 bales; shipments, 1,994 bales; stock, 27,496 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middlings, 19; receipts, 571 bales; sales, 728 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 3½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The bidding for the Treasury Gold today amounted to $4,445,000, and the $1,000,000 was awarded at 112.30 ₽ cent. to a single party, supposed to represent a newly formed *Bull* clique in the Gold Room. The sales in the open market through the day were at 112½@112⅝@112½ ₽ cent. The shipments of the day to Europe amounted to $850,000, which, together with the extreme rates of Exchange, have encouraged the upward speculative movement in the Gold Room. The Cash Gold has not yet been made scarce, but it is fair to assume from past experience that this will be part of the programme of the new clique, particularly if they succeed in making a large *short* interest on the rise in price.

Bills on London are 109½ ₽ cent. 60 days, equal at the rate of Interest at the Bank of England, reduced this morning to 4½ ₽ cent. per annum, to 110½ ₽ cent. for short sight.

Although the Street Money-lenders keep up their terms to the Stock Brokers slightly above 7 ₽ cent. Interest, the gradual ease in the market continues to be felt in the free offering of balances at 7 ₽ cent. Gold Interest, or at a small bonus over 7 ₽ cent. Currency.

In the Stock Market the advance in the Public Funds continues, and the demand seems to increase, rather than diminish, under the higher prices. A good part of the January Dividend has been recovered by some of the 5-20s, and the New 5 ₽ cents are up to the price of Gold, if we include the Interest from Nov. 1. There is not much doing in Southern State Bonds. The Tennessees are firmest. Nearly all the others are neglected. The South Carolinas, like the Louisianas, have almost fallen out of sight. There was not so much Board business as yesterday in the Railway Mortgages, but the subscriptions to some of the new loans are reported encouraging since the New Year, and both the great Pacific finished lines, the Union and Central, are in continued favor for their first mortgages, notwithstanding the noise of investigation at Washington, which threatens nothing serious as far as the integrity of legislation is supposed to be implicated.

The Union Pacific Stock appears to feel the threats of a lawsuit by the Government, which, if really prosecuted, will turn upon the manner and terms of distributing the stock to the builders of the Road, known as the *Credit Mobilier*. The price this Afternoon is 37½ ₽ cent. The election of President and Directors takes place in March, but we hear of no probability of a contest for control. Pacific Mail, Erie, Lake Shore, New-York Central, and C. C. and Indiana Central were fairly supported. The last named quite firm at the early Board.

In the Afternoon the speculation had a steady appearance, although Money, at the very close of Bank hours, was quoted dearer to carry over Stocks.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	112½	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115	115¼
American Gold	112½	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110	109⅞
North-west Common	81⅞	81
Pacific Mail	71	70⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77
St. Paul Common	53⅞	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	80⅞	81⅛
Erie	62⅞	62
Union Pacific	38	37⅞
Lake Shore	96⅞	96⅞
C. C. and Indiana Central	38⅞	38⅝
Toledo and Wabash	73⅞	73⅞
North-west Preferred	87⅞	87
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅞	48⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation on the Share list was heavy.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

Gold receipts	$499,997 36
Gold payments	769,959 36
Gold balance	39,218,717 76
Currency receipts	184,261 51
Currency payments	742,205 32
Currency balance	21,580,670 02
Customs	422,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	116⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	113⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅝
5-20 reg., '64	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	113⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛	6s currency	113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today, for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	80½	California 7s	108
Tennessee 6s, new	80½	Ohio 6s, '86	102⅛
Virginia 6s, old	45	Illinois Coupon 6s, '77	95
Va. 6s, consol. bds	55	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79	95
Va. 6s, deferred bds	15	Michigan 6s, '73	95
North Carolina 6s, old	32½	Michigan 6s, '78	95
N.C.6s,N.C.R.Co.ex c.	39	Michigan 6s, '83	95
North Car. 6s, new	18	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
South Carolina 6s	40	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	22	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	24	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Missouri 6s	92½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Mo. 6s, Asylum bds	91	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	103
Louisiana 6s	50		

The City Bank Stocks are now quoted ex-January Dividends. The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today:

New-York	128	Metropolitan	132
Manhattan	153	Grocers'	105
Mechanics'	132	Nassau	100
Union	131	Corn Exchange	128
America	136	Continental	80
City	250	St. Nicholas	114
Phenix	100	Commonwealth	83
Gallatin National	120	Importers' & Traders'	165
Merchants' Exchange	82	Manuf. & Merchants'	96
State of New-York	107	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Commerce	112½	Fourth National	109½
American Exchange	111½	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	80
Bank of N. America	101	German American	102½
Hanover	94		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	..
City 6s, new	100⅝	..
Camden and Amboy	122	..
Pennsylvania Central	56⅝	57
Reading	113¾	114
Lehigh Valley	59	..
Catawissa Preferred	43¾	44
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	38	..
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	93

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, whose printing-office in Centre-street was burnt out on Christmas Eve, together with 10,000 copies of their subscription Reference Book for 1873, on the eve of completion, have already made arrangements to substitute and have printed for delivery by the first week in February an entire new edition of their book, with all the New-Year changes in mercantile firms throughout the country included. They have enlisted the prompt assistance of the great printing establishments of Messrs. Appleton & Co., Poole & McLauchlin, and French & Wheat, of this City, and Messrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and Houghton, of Boston, to make sure a feat of enterprise in recovering from a critical and almost overwhelming misfortune, in about twenty-five working days, for which they deserve to be doubly remembered by their large constituency. It is satisfactory to know that the additions made to the Reference Book in January will amply compensate the short delay to subscribers in its delivery.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are as follows:

For the month of December, 1872	$1,007,125
For the month of December, 1871	672,358
Increase in 1872 over 1871	$334,767
Earnings first twelve months 1872	$12,900,126
Earnings first twelve months 1871	9,467,072
Increase in 1872 over 1871	$3,433,054

The Trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest for the past six months be paid depositors on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of *Six ₽ cent.* per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of *Five ₽ cent.* per annum; also, an *extra* interest of the same amount, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The Bank for Savings, Bleecker-street, has declared Semi-annual interest Dividends at the rate of *Five* and *Four ₽ cent.* per annum, and extra Dividends of precisely similar amounts.

The Long Island Insurance Company's Semi-annual Dividend is *Seven ₽ cent.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time; ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89½ to 89¾. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 WALL-STREET, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana, and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 56 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's Lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph lines, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

☞ SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, TO JOIN an established firm as bankers and stock-brokers. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—120, Beaver vs. Ship Circassian; 94, The Litharage Company vs. Steam-tug E. Levy; 7, Aumolt vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 37, Earl vs. Schooner Emeline; 62, Brown vs. Lord; 63, Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 95, Chapman vs. Sanchez y Dols; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, Jan. 10: Nos. 16, 17, 25, 27, 28, 36, 37, 38, 48, 51, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59. The Court meets at 9½ o'clock.

SUPREME COURT.—SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The following is the Day Calendar for Jan. 10 in the General Term of the Supreme Court, now in session in this city: Nos. 42, 43, 44, 48, 51, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes.—773, The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; 779, Meyers et al. vs. Marcus; 835, Thurnaver vs. Herrman; 751, Sherman vs. Clark; 1205, Krober vs. Lorton; 1237, Seymour vs. Moore; 1241, Shepard et al. vs. Dennison; 1293, Stevenson vs. Gerschede; 1299, Davis, Receiver, vs. Seaton; 1309, Gibson vs. Metcalf et al.; 1329, Moyer vs. Louis et al.; 1343, The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. Aldrich et al.; 1443, Bradley et al. vs. Jarotzki; 1511, Ginteau vs. Barr; 1527, Claflin et al. vs. Gerson; 1565, The Bowery National Bank vs. Condit et al.; 1585, Waitzfelder vs. Everitt; 1605, Capers et al. vs. Gregory; 1652, Wanner vs. Gray et al.; 1661, Woolf vs. Weil; 1663, Capers et al. vs. Burger et al.; 1665, The American National Bank vs. Coleman et al.; 1667, Benton et al. vs. Williams et al.; 1715, Myers vs. Newton; 1795, The Bowery National Bank vs. Buppe et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Short Causes—794, Early vs. Chavee; 1144, Todd vs. The National Fibre Company; 1190, Lamb vs. Ely; 1246, Lewisohn et al. vs. Brass et al.; 1270, Black et al. vs. Cumming; 1346, The Bigelow Blue-stone Company vs. Randall; 1388, Bloomer vs. Dugren; 1476, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Colburn; 1520, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 1522, The First National Bank vs. Prescott; 1524, Meyer vs. Day et al.; 1542, Reid vs. The Bull's Head Bank; 1588, Carpenter vs. Newman et al.; 1594, Deke et al. vs. Lockwood; 1596, Sackett vs. Farrington; 1626, Beach vs. Demarest et al.; 1660, McKay vs. Barnes; 1694, Carpenter vs. Newman et al.; 1702, Baldwin vs. Bassford et al.; 1704, McHaig vs. Benjamin; 1750, Vincent vs. Trevor; 1774, Robb et al. vs. Harris; 1778, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Seymour et al.; 1782, Exstein vs. Shaunessey; 1804, Holmes et al. vs. Whitford.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—40, Prather vs. Richards et al.; 43, Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Stevenson; 77, The People ex rel. King vs. King; 94, The People, &c., Cavargh vs. Green, Controller; 93, In the matter, &c., of Louis Ernst et al.; 94, In the matter, &c., of John Cavargh; 95, In the matter, &c., of Wm. Rober et al.; 99, The People, &c., Gross vs. The Board of Apportionment; 100, Same vs. Same; 123, The Tredegar Company vs. St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company; 156, Donington vs. Donington; 160, In the matter of Geo. W. Folsom; 179, The Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Wright et al.; 180, Lathrop vs. Godfrey; 187, Rhenninger vs. Lagrave et al.; 194, Johnson et al. vs. Gill; 201, Delanter vs. Hermance; 208, Holyoke et al. vs. Adams et al.; 219, Kelly, Administratrix, vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; 227, In the matter, &c., of Stewart et al.; 238, Semonite vs. Semonite; 244, The Veazie Bank of Bangor vs. Fireman's Insurance Company. Call, 250.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and Davidson, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Nos. 40, 42, 46, 49, 52, 62, 94, 95, 99, 120, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1627, Weins vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1843, Siess vs. Moshoof; 1827, Rhineberger, Administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 1349, Main vs. Tallman; 1885, Simmons et al. vs. Lyons; 1831, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 1903, Schroeder vs. Macy; 1871, Shackelford vs. France; 131, Esten vs. Luyster; 1469, Wolf vs. Cleve; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope; 815, Shaffer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1809, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Donaldson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1124, Kaiser vs. Hardt; 1456, Townsend vs. The Glenn's Falls Insurance Company; 1458, Townsend vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 1826, Ayer vs. Faver; 1470, Hafnagel vs. Wheeler et al.; 1836, Mayer et al. vs. Bechtel; 1472, Howard vs. Smith; 1474, Same vs. Same; 886, Steinfeld vs. Sommers; 1002, Smith vs. Lamb et al.; 1396, Gurney vs. The New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Company; 1618, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt; 880, Tafts vs. Bookstaver; 1454, Ryan vs. Galligan.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—34, The Ontario Bank vs. The New-Jersey Steam-ship Company; 37, Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Wenck; 72, Hoehs vs. Burns; 74, Voorhees vs. Kingsland; 80, Bliss vs. Lawrence; 82, Campbell vs. Kearney; 95, Alkers et al. vs. Rodh; 114, Allison vs. Johnson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—636, Foran vs. Smith; 556, Martin vs. Connolly; 1714, The Watson Manufacturing Company vs. Thompson; 1256, Daly vs. Baker; 1246, Dahlman vs. Koehler; 802, Bernstein vs. Morgan; 1190, Roswassen vs. Bolt; 1150, Dengler vs. Ritsman; 976, Van Buren vs. Baker; 1836, Carey vs. Kennedy; 1270, Madden vs. White; 1272, O'Connor vs. Gates; 1276, Anderson vs. Baack; 1288, O'Brien vs. Muller; 1290, Udall vs. Schenck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1147, Tuthill vs. Kearney; 1181, Lachat vs. Schenck; 1299, Hertz vs. Heyman; 1301, McDevett vs. Cassidy; 1303, Price vs. Brown; 1305, Fleischl vs. Kern; 1307, Hardy vs. Haffey; 1309, Rosenstein vs. Noll; 1311, Fleig vs. Oreheidt; 1313, Eisner vs. Dolan; 1315, The Central Park North and East River Railroad Company vs. Norton; 1317, Harges vs. Brada; 1319, Strauss vs. Johnston; 1321, Zainits vs. Durcks; 1323, Atchison vs. Dalton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1693, Miles vs. Mittnacht; 1716, Merwin vs. Claflin; 1717, Monaghan vs. Lewis; 1718, Schiell vs. Oelberman; 1719, Woolf vs. Steinberg; 1720, Frost vs. Huffard; 1721, Lockwood vs. Cornwall; 1722, Tombrink vs. Bachran; 1723, Paris vs. The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company; 1724, Alston vs. Sherlock; 1715, Michels vs. Bieling; 1726, Sutton vs. Mackay; 1728, Morse vs. McGill; 1729, Squire vs. Hanna; 1727, Alcott vs. Wolf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Rigney, burglary; Patrick O'Neill, forgery; Matthew Busey, felonious assault and battery; George McCarty, grand larceny; Joseph Rooney and John Ryan, grand larceny; Charlotte Newman and Elizabeth Ormsby, grand larceny; Henry Alexander, receiving stolen goods, (two cases.)

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 36, 67, 74, 75, 76, 77, 11, 114, 122, 126, 130 to 148 inclusive, 151.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 9.

By Judge Barrett.

The People ex rel. Bell *vs.* Palmer; order granted.

Martine *vs.* Lowenstein; both motions denied, with $10 costs each.

Spencer *vs.* Spencer; referred back to take proof of service of process under new rule.

Wm. H. Fry *vs.* Catharine Quinn; memorandum for counsel.

The Manhattan Savings Institution *vs.* Selmes; memorandum for counsel.

Holloway *vs.* Stephens; order settled.

Simmons *vs.* Cohen; the sureties are sufficient.

Sands *vs.* Myers; motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Dewey *vs.* Dewey, (two cases;) Kaines *vs.* Hays; Davolls *vs.* Hume; motions granted.

By Judge Monell.

Spits *vs.* Falk; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

By Judge Loew.

Holloway *vs.* Pringle; reference ordered.

Bradey *vs.* Halleman; motion granted.

May *vs.* Winters; motion to discharge order denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 88.—*The Portland Company vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a petition by the Company, a corporation of Portland, Me., to recover the drawback allowed on exportations by section 171 of the act of June, 1864, on four locomotive engines exported by them. The engines were manufactured by the claimants under a contract with the United States, and the internal revenue thereon was paid. Afterward the engines were sold by the Government at public auction, and the claimants bought them, and exporting them claimed the amount of internal revenue tax which had been paid on them—that being the amount of drawback provided by the act. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose duty it is to ascertain and award such claims, disallowed the claim, and the Company appealed to the Court of Claims, where it was held that as the act had made no provision for an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner, the petition must be dismissed. The question here is whether the complainants are entitled to an appeal, the Government insisting that the decision of the Commissioner is final, and binding upon all concerned. Submitted on printed brief, for Government, by C. H. Hill; appellants filing none.

No. 85.—*Harwood et al. vs. Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Indiana.—The appellants as stockholders of the road, filed their bill to set aside a judicial sale of the road which the Company had constructed, on allegations of fraud in obtaining the decree. The defendants demurred to the bill, and the Court sustained the demurrer and dismissed it. The only question in the case is whether the facts stated support the allegations of the bill.

Case submitted on the printed briefs of Thomas A. Hendricks for the appellants, and of McDonald, Roache and Walker for appellees.

No. 89.—*Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company vs. Gladmon.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Gladmon, in 1863, being then about seven years of age, when crossing the street, was knocked down and badly injured by one of the Company's cars. The boy started across the street, and then attempted to run back, and was hurt in the attempt. On the trial the Court charged the jury that in a case of this kind, in deciding whether the negligence of the child contributed to his injuries, they should hold the child only to the judgment of his years—childhood judgment—and not to the degree of prudence and caution to be expected from an adult. The verdict was for the plaintiff, and the Company bring the writ of error, maintaining that this instruction was error; that the same rule as to care and discretion applies to children as to adults, and that this rule places the burden of proof continually on the plaintiff, to show ordinary care on his own part and want of such care on the part of the defendant. Messrs. Bradley, Sr. and Jr., for the Company; Merrick & Wothingly for the defendant in error.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced ½ ₽ cent, and is now 4½ ₽ cent.

11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¾; New 5s, 90¾. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

1½ P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1 ₽ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅜.

4½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛c.

PARIS, Jan. 9—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 80c. Noon.—Rentes, 53f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, with a downward tendency. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 96s. 6d. ₽ tierce for new Mess. Cheese, 64s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Of the sales 5,000 bales were American.

Evening.—Bacon, 35s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 9—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 3d.@64s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 44s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, Office and Library Furniture, NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Fine Cylinder Desks.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORing and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health. CHAS. T. STEVENS. DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN in consequence of the death of the principal, an assorted stock of papers, cordage, twine, &c., with the good-will of a long-established business, in a central location in this City, together with a valuable lease of the premises, and unusual facilities for making the business very profitable; terms easy to a good purchaser. Address E. L. B., Box 4,416 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO MANUFACTURE, under a small royalty, several heavy-paying patents on busties in England—one of them the Lotta Bustle. Address B. E. S. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

$100 WILL BUY STOCK AND fixtures of a Fish and Oyster Market. No. 250 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x58; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust. PHILIP C. TAYLOR, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer, Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st., and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.—ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at their new galleries, No. 35 Union-square, (West,) A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR, Comprising choice examples of artists of the French, Belgian, English, and American schools, viz.:

Prof. Sondermann, of Dusseldorf.	Sidney Percy.
	William Hart.
Prof. Carl Hubner.	Shattuck.
Prof. Schultse.	G. H. Hall.
G. Brion.	Whittridge.
N. Dias.	V. Nelig.
A. Calame.	Guy.
Isabey.	T. L. Smith.
F. Von Seben.	Gilbert Stuart.
Reyntjens.	Bierstadt.
De Brackeleer.	S. Colman.
L. de Beul.	E. L. Henry.
Rosenboon.	Blondell.
Vermulen.	W. M. Brown.
Kuwasseg.	W. S. Mount,
Verness.	and others.

Also a number of fine English Water-colors, by Hayes & Clarke. The above will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, Jan. 1, day and evening.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction at the United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 5th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship Vanderbilt, of 3,187 tons measurement, and the United States steam-ship Resaca, of 523 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 32D DISTRICT, N. Y., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have levied and distrained upon, and will sell at public auction, through Muller, Wilkins & Co., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, all the right, title, and interest of A. H. Mickle & Son in and to one hundred and eighty shares of the capital stock of the "Mrs. G. B. Miller's Tobacco Manufactory" Company, now standing upon the books of said Company in the name of A. H. Mickle & Son, for the payment of an internal revenue tax due the United States by the said A. H. Mickle & Son. MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

The above-named sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873, at the hour and place named above. MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 10, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo oranges and lemons, ex Medora.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM GEEN and JOHN T. PINCKNEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Geen and John T. Pinckney, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward W. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja10-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK KEOGH, MICHAEL KEOGH, and SYLVESTER R. KEOGH, bankrupts.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of November, 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Patrick Keogh, Michael Keogh, and Sylvester R. Keogh, and of each of them, all of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of December, 1872.
ja10-law3wF* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IGNATIUS A. WHELAN, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York the 17th day of December, 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ignatius A. Whelan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of December, 1872.
ja9-law3wF* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. SMITH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward W. Smith, of Morristown, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 3d day of December, 1872. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
ja10-law3wF*

INSURANCE.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE.

Policies on this new and popular plan issued only by the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford. Send for applications and circulars to E. P. GOODWIN, General Agent, No. 133 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., METALS, No. 292 PEARL-STREET, Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat, tidy and competent girl will assist in laundry work, plain sewing, or the care of children; City reference; may be seen at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR Washing or House-work.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable; or will make herself generally useful; very willing and obliging; can do all the above works nicely; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 320 East 36th-st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girl, as chamber-maid or nurse, or would do general house-work in a small family; City or a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN COUNTRY or City, by an English Protestant chamber-maid and plain sewer, a situation; would have no objection to assist the cook as kitchen-maid. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing or waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or assist in Washing.—By a reliable young girl; perfectly obliging and neat; can give the best of references. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGlish chamber-maid and waitress, a situation in a private family; is master of her business: in the country or City. Apply at 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or assist with children; good reference. Call at No. 158 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young colored girl as chamber-maid or as plain cook; excellent references. Call at No. 455 7th-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as thorough chamber-maid or waitress; excellent references. Call at 347 East 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, about thirty; highly recommended; five years in her last place; lady to be seen; can do all kinds of family cooking in neatest manner, and do the washing or assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a competent and honest young woman, with City reference; can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer. May be engaged from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK, who has been accustomed to the proverbially neat style of Philadelphia families, is open to an engagement; has also City references; does not wash or iron. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK, EXPErienced in all kinds of cooking; French and English cooking; is an excellent baker and a first-rate pastry cook; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AND COMPETENT woman; neat and tidy in appearance and work; bone, lard, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies, good baker, &c.; in short, fully competent to fill a situation in a gentleman's family; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a tidy, neat, respectable young woman; is an excellent bread, biscuit, and pie maker and baker; prefers a good steady home in the country with a small family; is well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also, bread and pastry; is neat and reliable; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman; is a very good cook, and would assist in the washing, either in a private family or boarding-house; very good reference. Call at No. 250 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a young, strong, industrious girl; is a good family cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference; no objection to assist with washing. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 324 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERstands her business. Inquire of Rev. Jacob Thomas, No. 66 Grove-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker; work home or by the day; ladies' and misses' suits altered and made over equal to new at the shortest notice; is a quick worker. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st., corner 7th-av., over bakery.

EMPLOYERS Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with DOMESTIC HELP FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

HOUSE-WORK OR GOOD PLAIN COOKing, washing, washing and ironing, by a very neat, respectable (Danish Protestant) young woman; prefers a good home and moderate wages, in a kind family; will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE young woman, as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, by a Protestant laundress, who can do French fluting, a situation, or would take the place of cook, washer, and ironer, or house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY FIRST-class laundress, with unexceptionable City references, may be secured at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; prompt and reliable. Call at No. 435 West 39th-st., two flights up.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; country preferred; best reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

NURSE.—ANY FAMILY WHO DESIRES A really unexceptionable nurse for an infant from birth, understanding its care, night and day, in health or through sickness, can find a very neat, tidy, and genteel young woman, with four years' City reference, at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged colored woman as nurse for an infant or invalid; excellent references. Call at No. 455 7th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS child's nurse; would leave the City; good reference given. Address No. 206 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-competent and respectable young woman, who understands her duties and can show seven years' City reference from present employer. To be employed from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND reliable young woman desires a first-class City situation as waitress; is fully able to fill it; is neat and tidy about her work; City reference. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress, or Plain Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, very respectable and highly recommended, as waitress, chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as waitress in a private family. Call at No. 166 West 35th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant man and wife, situations together; the man as first-class coachman, and the woman as first-class cook, or any other occupation in a house; both are very superior in every respect; have good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTIcal single young man of long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; has the best references. Address H. B., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

ENTRY CLERK.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, a position as entry clerk, collector, or agent for real estate; best of reference and security; compensation no object. Address for one week HOWARD, No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED as clerk by a young man having sixteen years experience in the City trade. Address W. L. J., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN, TWENty years of age, desires a situation on a farm to learn, with expectation to purchase; has had one year's experience, and is of good habits; expects to be one of the family. Address Box No. 2,235 New-York Post-office.

USEFUL MAN ABOUT A GENTLEMAN'S place by a temperate, respectable Englishman, just landed; can care horses and cattle, milk, build fires, care hot house and beds, do plain gardening, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or on a gentleman's place; is a good coachman and groom; can tend furnace; can milk; can wait on table; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address for three days No. 295 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED. APPLY NO. 71 BROADway. Room No. 30.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTable woman, cheerful temperament, to take charge of an invalid lady. Apply, with good references, 1st-av., fourth house above 84th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress, and who will assist in waiting and in care of the parlors. Apply for two days, before 2 o'clock, at No. 262 Madison-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO DO THE work of a small family; must have good reference. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family consisting of three. Inquire at 126th-st., third house east of 8th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN EXperienced chamber-maid and laundress, with good references. Apply at No. 119 2d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York—City and County of New-York.—MARY B. TRIMBLE against Robert Mitchell and James Grimmond, Terrence G. O'Brien and Annie T., his wife; Mary E. Dillon and John S. Dillon, her husband; Sarah E. A. O'Brien, Annie E. C. O'Brien, James J. O'Brien, Henry O'Brien, Eugene Kelly, individually, and as surviving administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Terrence O'Brien, deceased; David McCabe and Adolph King, guardians of Sarah, Annie, and Henry O'Brien; John J. Murphy and Mary E. Dillon, guardians of the persons and estates of Sarah E. A. O'Brien and Annie E. C. O'Brien; Meyer S. Isaacs, Wildes P. Walker, James Melentry, Theodore Melentry, John J. Bowes, William Hastings, Frederick E. Ives, John S. Beecher, Charles A. Tuttle, Pascal C. Burke, William Weldon, Garret M. Van Olinda, Margaret McAuley, administratrix, &c., of James McAuley, deceased; George Thorburn, William H. Waterbury, George S. Townsend, William Fettreteh, Garton P. Cozzens, Peter Dolan, Adolphus M. Cuf, Daniel P. Brockway, Treasurer of the Producers' Milk Company, Henry J. Leland, Henry Vandewater, Alfred C. Post, and Joel B. Post, executors, &c.; Philip Gaffney, Elisha D. Whitney, Patrick D. Casey, Ann Coman, George Lavender, William Walsh, Edgar F. Lamb, Adolphus G. Mandel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: Mary E. Dillon and John S. Dillon, her husband, and James J. O'Brien: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1872. UNDERHILL & ULSHOEFFER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d13-law6wF*

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, ROBERT LOCKHART, ELTON and others against JOHN GARNETT ARMSTRONG and others, (1872, A No. 60,) all persons entitled to claim in respect of the loss or damage sustained by the screw-steamer Paraguay, in a collision that occurred between the screw-steamer Paraguay and the screw-steamer T. S. Webb, on the 20th day of May, 1871, off Dungeness, in the English Channel; also, all persons entitled to claim in respect of loss or damage to goods, merchandise, and other things on board the screw-steamer Paraguay at the time of the said collision, and also all persons entitled to claim in respect of loss or damage to goods, merchandise, and other things on board the said screw-steamer T. S. Webb at the time of and occasioned by the said collision, are by their solicitors, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873, to come in and prove their claims, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, at No. 11 New-square, Lincoln's-Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 10th day of February, 1873, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1872. EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk. DYKE & STOKES, No. 18 Bennet's Hill, Doctor's Commons, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
ja3-law3wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—BERNARD HECHT, MEYER HECHT, and DAVID HECHT, plaintiffs, against ISAAC LEVY, ADOLPH LEVY, and MARTIN BATT, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 5th day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1872. BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

Please take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1873. BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja10-law6wF* No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT — CITY AND County of New-York.—SANDERS D. BRUCE, plaintiff, against R. P. TODHUNTER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 37 Park-row, (Room No. 28,) New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 2, 1873. HILDRETH & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1873. HILDRETH & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja10-law6w*

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—ANDREW S. WHEELER and PETER A. YOUNG, plaintiffs, against ROBERT FORFAR, Robert H. Anderson, William W. Hall, Abbie V. Crosbie, and Walker S. Crosbie, her husband, Edmund Wetmore and William A. Jenner, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint filed.—To Abbie V. Crosbie and Walker S. Crosbie, two of the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, in the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 357 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1872. A. H. & W. E. OSBORN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja10-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JULES LABLOTIER, plaintiff, against VIRGINIE CHEVALIER LABLOTIER, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Virginie Chevalier Lablotier: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new County Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 7th November, 1872. CONDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1872. CONDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
ja10-law6wF*

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY of New-York.—SARAH ZOX, plaintiff, against MATHIAS ZOX, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the new County Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of November, 1872. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the property and effects of the INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 179 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873. JARVIS SLADE, Receiver. WARREN G. BROWN, Attorney for Receiver.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A WOODWORTH PLANER and matcher, four-side, one three-side; also molding, mortising, sticking, tenoning, resawing, variety, elliptic, band and scroll saws, swing-saw, French band-saw blades, belting, &c. Machinery bought, sold, or exchanged. G. HARVEY & CO., No. 12 Ferry-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, FURS, MUFFS AND BOAS, warranted, reduced to half price; Mink, Ermine, Sealskin and Alaska, great bargains; Sealskin Coats, Ladies' Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Cut this out. Avoid mistakes.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Bonelli, M. Jubeau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Washbold, Rockus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The New-York Times.

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A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The Legislature of this State has adjourned till Tuesday next, and then the hard work of the session will, or ought to, begin. We are very favorably impressed with the beginning which has been made. The members generally seem to be intent upon business; in the Speaker of the Assembly we have a man of the highest character and of great abilities; the Clerk is also an unexceptionable man in all respects; and we cannot see any signs of a promising session for the lobbyists. Of course, it is early yet, but a good beginning is better than a bad one. The draft of the new Charter bears examination very well, and if the much-abused Mr. MURPHY has had anything to do with it, so much the more credit to him—for it is at least an honest attempt to deal with the complex problem of our City Government. Doubtless it is susceptible of improvement, but thus far we have seen or heard remarkably few objections to it. Let us now hope that the Legislature will justify the promise of the past few days.

Ten jurors have been obtained in the Tweed case, and there can be little doubt that the other two will be found today, and that the trial can at once be proceeded with. There have been many delays already, and it is desirable for all parties that it should now be ascertained whether or not TWEED is liable to any punishment for the transactions which have placed such a heavy load upon the City. During the progress of the trial we shall follow our usual rule, and refrain from making any comment upon it. We hope that it will not result in a failure of justice through mere legal quibbles and technicalities.

The Senate Committee has approved the House bill for abolishing the franking privilege. There is some doubt whether it will be reached during the present session, but there is none whatever that it ought to be. We are near enough to the abuse of the system during the last political campaign, and far enough from the next one, to make the time as good as we can hope for. The present Congress would add to its credit immensely by completing this reform.

Gov. OGLESBY was, yesterday, unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate. He will be sure to make an acceptable Senator to his State, for he is the most popular public man in it. He is a man of great energy, sense, and influence, a ready speaker, and of irreproachable personal character.

It is gratifying to note that the suggestion of the Governor, that mortgages should be exempted from taxation seems to be met with favor in Albany. Already several bills to that end have been introduced. This is one of the measures on which the interests of all sections of the State coincide, and it is hardly less needed by the farmer than by the city builder or owner of real estate. It will, undoubtedly, be most immediately beneficial, however, in improving cities and the suburbs of cities, and in attracting capital to the work of providing houses of moderate value and rental for mechanics and the better paid class of laborers.

It is confidently stated that Senator SHERMAN—the able and influential Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate—is opposed to Mr. BOUTWELL's interpretation of the law as to the reissue of the retired greenbacks. We believe that public opinion is very decided to the effect that, whatever Congress intended in the matter, no such power as Mr. BOUTWELL claims ought for one moment to be left with any human being. It is as arbitrary as that of a perfect despotism, and the possessor of it is subject to a thousand temptations never felt by any Sovereign, and is really more irresponsible. Congress cannot too soon make it plain that no such power has ever been delegated by it.

Judge STRONG, of the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, sitting in Circuit with Judge BRADFORD, of the Delaware District, decided against a plea of unconstitutionality under the Enforcement act. This adds one more to the indications that the Fourteenth Amendment, which the people have decided shall not be rendered null politically, is not likely to encounter adverse adjudication from the Courts.

A correspondent in another column recounts the present needs of our canals in the way of cleaning, alteration of the locks, &c. He seems to have the idea that we have favored the postponement of these improvements, in order to reduce tolls on breadstuffs. But we have urged that the canals should be promptly brought to the utmost capacity consistent with the present standards. We have the impression that, with the debt now chargeable to the canals funded, and with proper management, this could be done, and still leave a wide margin for low tolls. A bill yesterday introduced into the Assembly looks to the thorough dredging of the canals, and will bring that part of the question before the Legislature.

Now that the subject of charter legislation has been fairly placed before the Legislature, it is to be hoped that the heads of Departments, whether in person or through the medium of "skilled talent," will keep their hands off. As Mayor HAVEMEYER puts it: "The spectacle of last Winter, of the heads of the Departments, with a lobby of retainers, besieging the Legislature during the whole session to keep themselves in office, and to retain their immense emoluments and patronage, should no longer be tolerated."

How Good Government Pays.

TAX-payers would do well to keep in view the comparison of local expenditures in 1871 and 1872, to be found in the Mayor's Inaugural Message. That statement showed very clearly how gross a swindle was the Ring device of a two per cent. tax levy. It showed that while people were felicitating themselves upon greatly decreased burdens, the expenditures of the Departments were being conducted in entire defiance of the limit which was popularly supposed to have been placed upon them. While the yield of taxation in 1871 was something like twenty-three millions, the actual expenditures of the year were thirty-six and one-fourth millions. While we were being deluded by a nominal taxation of two per cent., the Ring and its satellites were spending money at the rate of 3.70 per cent.

The fiscal year of 1872 can hardly be cited as a fair sample of what can be done by a reformed administration. Tammany still controlled more than half the Departments, and City labor and City purchases were, to a great extent, ruled by the same notions of public duty which prevailed during the régime of TWEED. But the Finance Department was in good hands, and the law, though it covered much needless extravagance, was not allowed to cover fraud. As a fair proof of what it is worth to have an able and conscientious public servant placed in command of the key of the administrative position, nothing could be more convincing than the following results: The expenditures of 1872 were, in gross, six millions below those of 1871, and making the necessary allowance under the head of charges peculiar to 1872, there was an absolute saving to the public treasury of eight and three-quarters millions of dollars during last year.

Whatever effect this substantial triumph of Reform may have on the mind of the local tax-payer, it has already had a very decided impression upon the mind of the foreign capitalist. When the Ring was in the very heyday of its power, and when TWEED and SWEENY were acknowledged as financial magnates by some of the foremost men in New-York, the highest achievement of its borrowing power was a loan of fifteen millions of dollars at six per cent. interest, in gold. These bonds were taken by Mr. BELMONT, nominally at a premium, but between his own commission on the transaction and that of the astute SANDS, and some other deductions made by CONNOLLY on grounds not specified, the bonds of this contract issued previous to September, 1871, appear on the books of the Finance Department simply at par. When the public were enabled to judge of the full measure of Ring corruption it was, of course, impossible for the City Government to borrow at all. Under Controller GREEN's administration the credit of the Corporation has risen absolutely from zero to the standard represented by recent sales of bonds at 104, with interest at seven per cent., payable in currency.

But a still greater triumph is in store for the present administration of local finances. We have the best possible authority for stating that proposals have been made on the part of some of the leading banking-houses in the British metropolis to negotiate the bonds of New-York City and County at par, and at the reduced rate of interest of *five per cent.*, in gold. The only step required before the accomplishment of this highly advantageous conversion is the placing of the score or so of bewildering varieties of City and County stocks under a common denomination. To the local investor the difference between Water stock, Croton stock, Aqueduct stock, Court-house stock, Riot Damages bonds, Accumulated Debt bonds, &c., may not be any special drawback. To the foreign banker these varied titles are simply unintelligible. What is wanted to save us in the long run about a million and a half of dollars per annum on the interest charge of the City and County debt is its reduction under one comprehensive denomination. The legislation to accomplish this will, doubtless, be at once forthcoming. Meanwhile, the Tammany organs who abused the TIMES, two years ago, for assailing the credit of the City, will possibly begin to understand the nature of our services to a financial reputation which no assault can at present injure.

The Dead Emperor.

NAPOLEON III. is dead. Like the great founder of his house, and the shadowy, uncrowned NAPOLEON II., the exile of Chiselhurst died in a foreign land. The Government of Versailles breathes freer now that its most dangerous enemy is gone. Like LOUIS XVIII. and LOUIS PHILIPPE, M. THIERS counts the death of a Napoleon the happiest event of his precarious rule.

We are accustomed to believe that history is sure to stamp with its true value the names that have flashed with a brilliancy puzzling to contemporaries, who doubted whether it was the glitter of cheap tinsel or the splendor of pure gold. It is questionable, however, if history will ever solve the riddle of the "Sphynx of the Tuileries." There will always be those who will point to the success which the penniless adventurer, who landed in France in 1848, achieved and maintained, and will insist that this success was the true measure of his greatness. To these the man who made himself Dictator of France, who humbled Russia, defeated Austria, and made Italy possible, will remain forever the Cæsar of the nineteenth century. And yet, when these have demonstrated his greatness, others will show how this dull intriguer, raised to the Presidency of France by the mere accident of his name, made himself Emperor by the coarse wielding of tools that lay ready to his hand, and, in attempting to sustain the reputation that chance had given him, was baffled by CAVOUR and beaten by BISMARCK. Was he the great man that the world believed him after the battle of Magenta, or was he the wretched actor who was hissed off the stage at Sedan? If history can decide this problem, it is more than the wisest men of the present day have found themselves able to do.

As to NAPOLEON the man, as distinguished from NAPOLEON the Emperor, there has been, and probably always will be, a like irreconcilable difference of opinion. Mr. KINGLAKE proves to the satisfaction of his readers that NAPOLEON was cowardly, cruel, and false. No one denies that he shot down men and women on the Boulevards during the *coup d'état*, or that he sent hundreds of Frenchmen to die in the pestilential marshes of Cayenne. That he betrayed Italy at Villafranca, and insulted her by the prolonged occupation of Rome, is believed by every Italian. The death of MAXIMILIAN is laid at his door, and the French Republican charges him with the systematic corruption of public and private morals throughout the Empire. On the other hand, his admirers will assert that the fusillades of December were the heroic and necessary treatment that saved France from the excesses of an earlier Commune; that the threatened uprising of Germany compelled him to choose between saving Milan from an Austrian reconquest, or the breaking of his famous pledge that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic; that the Mexican expedition was a generous attempt to substitute order for anarchy in that unhappy country; and that if he ruled France partly by bribery, the shame is a deeper stain upon the French people than upon the one man who possessed the skill to govern them.

But wrangle as future writers may over the dead Emperor, no one can dispute that for nearly thirty years he ruled France, not by the grace of allied armies, or by the money-bags of the bourgeois king, but by the stern mailed hand of a dictator. Under his rule there was no insurrection of raging madmen of the Commune. The Parisian knew that his life and property were safe from the assassin and the robber, and the Frenchman, of whatever party, recognized that NAPOLEON had made France the arbiter of Europe. NAPOLEON may have been the coward that KINGLAKE paints him, and the dull dreamer that so many have discovered him to be since Prussian soldiers defeated French armies, but that he knew how to rule France, and dared to rule her; that for thirty years he never relaxed the grip with which he seized a whole nation; and that insurrection never dared to confront him during his whole career, are facts that none can refuse to admit.

United States Officials and State Officers.

We published, a few days ago, a dispatch from Washington, announcing that the President was about to issue a notice to all United States officials holding places under State Governments that they must resign one or the other. This step is called for by the condition of affairs in several of the Southern States. Our correspondent mentioned Florida and Louisiana, but Arkansas, South Carolina, and Alabama are in nearly as bad a condition, and the evil aimed at exists in nearly all the reconstructed States. We hope there will be no hesitation in striking the blow, and that it will be made complete.

The founders of the Republic were very jealous of Federal interference with State affairs, and where it has taken the form, to a great extent unavoidably, of Federal officials in State offices, it has justified all their fears and suspicions. Such officials are constantly tempted, especially if they are in the Legislature, to look at State matters from the standpoint of place-holders, with certain recognized obligations to their patrons in the Federal Senate or House of Representatives. They are equally tempted to use the powers of their Federal offices to effect their own or their leaders' plans in State affairs. The influences tending to confuse and prevent action in both sets of offices are thus aggravated.

In the South, the results to be expected from this complication of the several offices has been marked and very unfortunate. Not only have the State offices been filled by Federal officials, in many cases in a manner not entirely creditable, but the fact has created a needless jealousy and bitterness on the part of the opponents of the Republican Party. Now that the Amnesty bill has done much to destroy this feeling, the President's contemplated order may be counted to do much more. The Republican Party of the South is unquestionably able by this time to pursue its way outside the leading strings of Federal patronage, which some of its members have hitherto regarded as necessary.

Bonapartism.

There was another death besides that of LOUIS BONAPARTE at Chiselhurst yesterday. The system of personal government, which he defended with no little ingenuity, and practiced with all the success of which it was capable, died with him. Thirty-six years ago he defined his political ideal as follows: "The Imperial system is not a bastard imitation of the English or American Constitutions; it is the governmental formula of the principles of the Revolution, it is the hierarchy in democracy, equality in law, recompense for merit; in short, a pyramidal Colossus, broad on the base and exalted at the head." It was the defeated adventurer of Strasbourg who wrote this, and throughout twelve years of failure, exile, and ridicule, he clung to his ideal, till the time came for putting it into practice, by the aid of French bayonets, and of the millions of peasant voters who had not forgotten the Napoleonic traditions, nor the loose ideas about property held by the socialistic Republic.

It was about the close of the year 1800 that First Consul BONAPARTE entered the Tuileries. For nearly three-quarters of a century, the Napoleonic idea has been a more or less vital fact in history. It will, perhaps, be easier for the next generation than for this to say what the world has gained by it. We can see this much very clearly, that it was the death of all individualism among the governed masses, though it did show the ultimate triumph of individualism in the governing Cæsar. It gave us no truly great man. The Marshals of the first Empire were developed in the service of France before the name was convertible with that of NAPOLEON. SAINT ARNAUD, BAZAINE, and LEBŒUF were the typical soldiers of the second Empire; its statesmen were brilliant adventurers like PERSIGNY, DE MORNY, and DE MAUPAS. ROUHER is the solitary example of a parliamentarian, whose talents for managing a debating assembly survived eighteen years of Imperialism, and he can hardly be called an exalted specimen of his class.

When the Cabinet is composed of boon companions or lackeys, and when the will of Cæsar is, in the end, the ultimate law, it is hardly possible that anything like political life can exist in the legislative chamber or among the people. The beneficent rule of the Jesuits in Paraguay was hardly more enervating than Bonapartism has proved for France. Admitting the material prosperity of the second Empire to have been all that its most enthusiastic admirers claim that it was, the proof of the system consists, after all, in its ultimate and despicable failure. The administrative "hierarchy," which rendered possible the saw-dust cartridges, the useless rifles, and all the disgraceful military blunders, not to mention defeats, of 1870, was a sham, of which France and the world were very well rid. Bonapartism has done something in its day toward bringing social and political order out of revolutionary chaos. Its success may be somewhat of a problem to posterity; its failure will be a saving lesson for all time. Some people fancy that dictators and "saviors of society" are not quite out of date yet. The cycle of the Napoleonic idea which closed with Sedan will, at least, throw a very heavy burden of proof upon those who see in the excesses of democracy any danger more deadly than the ruin and corruption which follow in the path of personal rule. With a commonplace, amiable lad of seventeen as the legatee of a tradition which survived Waterloo, indeed, but could hardly be expected to survive the capitulation of two armies and the dismemberment of the territory, it is safe enough to conclude that the world has seen the last of Bonapartism.

Dangers of the Sidewalk.

The storms of this Winter have developed in our streets possibilities of breaking arms and legs hitherto undreamed of. Experience has made most of our readers tolerably familiar with the dangers of street-crossings in Winter, and by stress of necessity a fortunate few have attained considerable proficiency in safely skipping from curb to curb on the tops of the ice-hummocks. As these passages are always hurried, and are too often enlivened with an immediate prospect of being run over by some jehu whose amiable disposition has been unwontedly ruffled by the annoyances of the snow-blockade, falls into the slush, water, and liquid dirt are not infrequent or unexpected. After awhile the crossing-sweepers appear, and, with shovels and brooms, open up many reasonably dry crossings through the seas of melting ice and mud. Most of this discomfort is the natural result of a snow-storm in a city, and so long as the plan is followed of carting snow from the principal thoroughfares, there is probably little to complain of that can be remedied.

The chief dangers for pedestrians are rather on the sidewalk than at the street-crossing, and these are often quite as great where the snow has been cleared off as where it remains. The recent rains have so often covered the pavements with an icy coating, that skates would many times prove a good substitute for Arctics, and Alpine staffs for canes or umbrellas. The very smoothness and cleanness of the walk makes it more dangerous when covered with a thin coating of ice, so that if we have much more such glacial weather, an ordinance directing the sprinkling of sand, ashes, or saw-dust will become quite as necessary as that compelling the clearing away of the snow. But even when there is little ice on the sidewalks, there is often great danger from iron vault-lights or slide-covers. In many instances the iron has been worn to the smoothness of a mirror, so that when the lights are concealed by a sprinkling of snow, they prove fatal snares to the unwary passengers. There are several of these dangerously-smooth lights and covers on Nassau-street, near the corners of Beekman and Fulton streets, which are constantly endangering the lives and limbs of foot passengers. An iron pavement, such as may be seen at the corner of William and Fulton streets, is equally dangerous when well worn, so that in this particular case the owners of the property are careful to cover it with a flooring of wood every winter. These smooth iron coverings are every day occasioning falls to the walking public, and the Police should be instructed to compel property-owners to have them roughened by recutting, or, what is better, covered with wood. If there is no authority for such compulsion, the Common Council cannot too soon pass an ordinance applying to such cases. In wintry weather there will always be dangers on the sidewalk from ice which cannot be avoided, and will result in deaths, like that of Capt. CAMERON, of the Police; but these smooth vault-lights are always dangerous nuisances in wet weather, and should be abated without delay.

A little attention might also be given to the huge icicles hanging from gutters and leaders which so dangerously threaten the passers-by, one of which recently descended in Broad-street with deadly effect upon the head of a poor boy. There are many places on the sidewalks of the business portion of the City where, by constant attrition, pieces of iron have become so smooth as to afford as little hold for the foot, whether shod with leather or india-rubber, as would a mirror, which are, therefore, better suited for the walking-places of flies than human beings. As sliding-places for boys they are charming, and as pitfalls for men they are dangerous. A due regard for the lives and limbs of pedestrians demands the immediate removal of these slippery places.

Hints to Smokers.

There are thousands of men who would be willing to abandon the use of tobacco, provided they could do so without inconvenience. Those who make the attempt usually find that after a day or two of total abstinence, they suffer from an irritability of the nerves, which seriously interferes with their comfort. They therefore return to their cigars with renewed zest, and postpone the period of their emancipation from tobacco until "next Christmas," or "the beginning of the new year."

There are, of course, philanthropic opponents of tobacco who prefer to the smoker systems of their own invention, by the adoption of which he can easily abandon tobacco without the slightest inconvenience. One system, proposed by a popular writer, who is himself a reformed smoker, has the merit of cheapness and simplicity. He assures his clients that they will never feel the want of the abandoned cigar, provided that upon the first day of abstinence they will take a glass of whisky whenever the hour at which they have been accustomed to smoke returns. On the second and each succeeding day, they should diminish their allowance by one glass. In a few days, remarks this benefactor of his race, the habit and desire of smoking will be entirely broken up, and the supplementary whisky can be discontinued.

Now this plan may work very well in cases where the smoker has been in the habit of consuming only one or two cigars per day. Suppose, however, that he is accustomed to smoke say ten cigars daily. Upon abandoning this habit, he will proceed to drink ten glasses of whisky during the first day, nine during the second, and so on. In other words, he will drink forty-nine glasses, or about four quarts, of whisky during the first week of his abandonment of tobacco. Doubtless he will emancipate himself from cigars, but he will have made good progress in the gloomy and uncomfortable direction of a drunkard's grave.

This view of the matter is one which undoubtedly presented itself to the mind of a young man who, until last week, resided in Indianapolis. He wished to abandon tobacco, but he did not desire to adopt whisky. He therefore hit upon the happy expedient of substituting ice-water for the latter beverage. During the first day of his reformatory process, he drank three gallons of ice-water, and still feeling the desire for his accustomed narcotic, he ate a quantity of frozen meat, and washed it down with a moderate libation of two quarts of cold buttermilk. He went to bed with the cheerful belief that he had discovered an infallible antidote to the craving for tobacco, and doubtless expected on the following day to reduce his ration of ice-water by at least a pint. It is unfortunate that so promising an experiment accidentally failed. On the following morning he did not feel very well, and in spite of the aid of two physicians he rapidly grew worse until he died.

The moral of this anecdote seems to be that ice-water, when drank by the gallon, may supersede the craving for tobacco, but only at the cost of the drinker's life. Whether the ice-water remedy is preferable to the whisky treatment may be left to the decision of the anti-tobacconists. Those who do not find that moderate indulgence in smoking is ruining their health, destroying their moral perceptions, and breaking up their business, will probably regard both immediate suicide by ice-water, and ultimate death by alcohol, as undesirable substitutes for the morning cigar and the after-dinner pipe.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge WARD HUNT recently took farewell of his associates on the Commission of Appeals, and in doing so took occasion to dissent from the theory that appointment is better than election in its effect on the Judges of the higher Courts. He said, referring to his predecessor in the Supreme Court of the United States:

"I cannot believe that Judge NELSON owed his eminence to the fact that he was appointed to office, rather than elected by the people. I cannot assent to the suggestion that under an elective judiciary the Bench of New-York has degenerated. BRONSON, GARDNER, JEWETT, RUGGLES, DENIO, passing by the living, were equal to any Judges that ever occupied the Bench of this State. Great as is my respect for SPENCER, KENT, and SAVAGE, I cannot believe they were the superiors of those I have named. A service of seven years in the highest Court of this State, enables me to speak with some confidence of the character of its Judges. During that period I have never known a cause to be decided except as the Judges honestly believed to be right; nor have I ever known any one Judge to give his vote except in accordance with his convictions of justice and duty. The present Judges of both branches will fully maintain the high character of this Court."

The main arguments against an elective Judiciary undoubtedly apply with more force to the lower than to the higher Courts. It is the inconspicuous places that are poorly filled, and for which responsibility is fixed with most difficulty. Yet the tendency of such evils is to spread upward.

Any of our readers who have been on one of the People's line of Albany steamers, when detained by low water on the "bar" below Albany, will remember the solid satisfaction with which the improvement of the channel by the United States Government was regarded. For some time there was no detention on this account. Last season there was considerable, and Gen. NEWTON now reports that the bar is being again raised by the deposit of ashes from steamers in the river. The stream would keep the improved channel open were it not for these deposits. Similar difficulties are experienced from the same source in the harbor of New-York, where it is estimated that as much as two hundred and fifty tons of ashes are daily thrown from vessels. Congress is, as usual, appealed to for aid.

The members of the Board of Education have honored themselves, and performed an act in every way commendable, by electing Dr. J. G. HOLLAND as their presiding officer. Since his appointment to the Board, some months since, Dr. HOLLAND has been uniformly prompt in the discharge of his duties, and has thus familiarized himself fully with the responsibilities now devolved on him. It is safe to predict that he will make one of the most efficient and intelligent presiding officers which the Board has had for years.

The "Shipping Commissioners" bill was yesterday amended in the House, so as to extend its provisions to the masters of vessels in the coastwise trade, and sailing to the ports north and south of the United States. FERNANDO WOOD made a savage attack upon the Commissioner in New-York, which was replied to by Mr. POTTER, of the Westchester District. We have seen no signs of the discontent with the bill among honorable shippers spoken of by Mr. WOOD.

Boston, it is evident, is not just now a very desirable place of residence. All the daily newspapers agree that the authorities of 1872 displayed a criminal carelessness in their manner of treating the small-pox, until the disease assumed proportions which no ordinary methods could cope with. One of the principal medical men says that there are at present some six hundred and fifty developed cases in the city, that one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three cases have been reported during the past three months, and that within the same period there have been five hundred and twenty-three deaths. As an instance of the thoroughly demoralized state of the Health Board, the *Herald* says that the dead bodies of children have been left in a tenement for over two weeks, and no attempt made to remove them until the residents of the neighborhood were driven to despair by the odor, which was increased through the death of a man from small-pox, in a room adjoining that in which the remains of the children lay. Under the new municipal government, however, there is every reason to believe that nothing will be left undone to remedy abuses and improve the public health. Already a small-pox hospital has been erected in the amazingly short space of six days, and an efficient corps of vaccinators set to work from house to house.

Mr. A. T. STEWART's new railway, the Central Railroad of Long Island, from Hunter's Point to Hempstead, was opened on Wednesday last. The cars are handsome and commodious—more so, perhaps, than those of any other road; they are lighted with candles instead of kerosene, and supplied with patent couplers and steam-brakes. The road is laid with steel rails, and, in short, there is but one fault to be found with the arrangements that have been provided for the comfort and safety of the passengers. The cars are heated with steam-pipes, but the steam is taken not from the locomotive, but from boilers placed at the end of each car. This arrangement is little better in point of safety than are the old-fashioned coal-stoves. If a car is wrecked, it will take fire from the heating apparatus nearly as easily as it would from an ordinary stove. Since the new railway is so unexceptionable in other respects, it is a pity that Mr. STEWART did not insist upon heating the cars with the exhausted steam from the locomotive.

At the opening of the Ontario Parliament, on Wednesday last, the Lieutenant-Governor congratulated his fellow-legislators that, since the establishment of the Confederation, which left the local Government exclusively in the hands of the Parliament, the Province had not only defrayed all its expenses, and given aid to railways and other public improvements, but that it had accumulated in its treasury a surplus of four million dollars. This is a very satisfactory financial exhibit, and the only question which will now trouble Parliament, so far as money matters are concerned, is how to spend this surplus. There are few Canadians who do not concede that a railway from Montreal to Quebec, along the northern shore of the St. Lawrence, is one of the most pressing necessities of the Dominion. Such a road, which, in addition to building up both Montreal and Quebec, would develop an entire tract now almost shut off from communication with the rest of the country, ought to receive a part of the surplus four million dollars.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

The audience gathered in the Academy of Music, last evening, on the occasion of the second of the Rubinstein-Wieniawski-Thomas concerts given in that house, was very numerous and enthusiastic. Mr. RUBINSTEIN played MOZART's concerto in D minor, and a number of less important pieces; Mr. WIENIAWSKI's principal performance was that of his own concerto No. 2; the orchestra recited the overtures to GLUCK's "Iphigenia in Aulis," and WAGNER's "Tannhäuser," and BERTINI's admirable arrangement for the band of WEBER's "Invitation à la Danse." In connection with these facts, it must be mentioned that the third of Mr. THOMAS' highly interesting symphony concerts, which may be attended on Saturday at Steinway Hall, is to enlist the services of Mr. RUBINSTEIN, in addition to those of Mr. THOMAS' orchestra. Messrs. RUBINSTEIN and WIENIAWSKI, we notice also, are to take a fresh—and, happily, by no means final—farewell of the local public in a matinée entertainment at Steinway Hall, Monday next.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Trinity Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the caption of "Up-town Churches" in a late number of the TIMES, great injustice was done to Trinity Church. She was blamed for not doing what she has zealously done for the last twenty years, and for doing what she never has done. She is accused of building "marble chapels and up-town luxurious churches," and of expending none of her income in the lower part of the City. Yet she has but one church up-town which can be called luxurious—Trinity Chapel, built twenty years ago; and the free Mission Chapel of St. Chrysostom in Thirty-ninth-street, recently built, is her only church above Canal-street.

Instead of spending all her income up-town, as charged, on "luxurious buildings" for the rich, she is expending nearly all her income in the lower part of the City. She has Trinity Church at the head of Wall-street, St. Paul's opposite the *Herald* office, and St. John's in Varick-street, where once was Hudson-square. In the parish church and these two chapels she is uprooting the old system of private pew-ownership by purchasing of the proprietors as fast as she can the pews in these three churches for the purpose of making them wholly, as they are now for the most part, free.

She is literally devoting all her means to the support of her own and other churches in the lower part of the City. She pays nearly the entire expense of keeping up St. Luke's, in Hudson-street, opposite Grove. She does the same thing for All Saints, at the corner of Henry and Scammel streets. She has appropriated ten thousand dollars within the last month to repair the church edifice of All Saints, and put in order a house for the rector. She is the chief support of the Church of the Nativity, Avenue C and Second-street, and of the Holy Martyrs in Forsyth-street. She has opened a mission chapel in the Bowery, which she maintains wholly at her own cost. She gives forty thousand dollars a year for the support or aid of churches of feeble resources, which minister chiefly to the destitute classes. Of this amount full three-quarters are given to churches below Fourteenth-street. The work of the clergy, with the exception of two connected with Trinity Chapel and the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, is all done down town. To this work she is devoting all her means and energies, with the purpose of extending it as rapidly as her income will admit. She is doing it quietly and without ostentation, so much so that even the observing editors of the TIMES are not aware of it. Indeed it is because her work is done almost exclusively in portions of the City where the rich and the luxurious never go except during the hurried hours of business, that it is so little observed or known.

Much more is probably expected of her on account of exaggerated statements in regard to her wealth, the value of her property almost always, where it is publicly alluded to, is spoken of as sixty millions. She has never had in any year her the income of one-tenth part of that sum from any source of revenue. She accumulates nothing. She has for the last two years been spending more than her income. If she, even in years bringing less urgent requirements with them, saves anything, she immediately expends it for Church work, and almost exclusively in the lower portions of the city, which have been deserted by the rich religious societies and left to her care and her ministrations.

A VESTRYMAN.

What Our Canals Need.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the great political battle has been fought and won, I am pleased to see that you are giving your attention to the important matter of transit between the West and tide-water, and suggesting plans by which the traffic in the products of the great West may be retained to our City and State. It is well that New-York has at last become awakened to the importance of this subject, else she might ere no distant day find a large proportion of this trade diverted to other channels. Not only Boston and Philadelphia, as you say, are making herculean efforts to obtain a portion of this trade, but the great Kanawha route will at no distant day be made available by water communication, a more powerful competition than all the railroads that can be brought to bear upon the subject. There is no time to be lost if we would retain this trade, for the producers of the West are determined to have quicker and cheaper transit than they now have, and will throw their influence in the direction that promises the most favorable results. There are persons so enthusiastic on the subject as to say we had better build a ship-canal, at a cost of $50,000,000, than to lose this trade; but, before that could be done, other improvements would be in successful operation. That, however, is not necessary, for the time being at least, if we would but utilize what we now have.

I approve of the funding of the canal debt and the debts for which the canal revenues are pledged; but I do not advocate a reduction of the canal tolls until the canals are put in proper condition, and made to the full capacity contemplated by the enlargement. You say the revenues the past season are about $3,000,000. You set apart about $600,000 as a sinking fund, $500,000 to pay interest, $1,400,000 for repairs, and the balance, of about $3,000,000, you would absorb by a reduction of tolls. If you fully understood the present condition of the canals, I think you would agree with me that the whole of the revenue, after deducting for sinking fund and interest, will be required, for one year at least, to put the canals in suitable condition for cheap and quick transit. The intention was to make the large canals seventy feet wide on the top and fifty-six on the bottom, with a depth of seven feet the entire length of the lower cross section. Such, however, is not the present condition. It is filled in at either bank, leaving but a narrow channel of seven feet in depth, and in many places not more than six and a half feet. The effect is that a full-sized boat, drawing six feet of water, occupies as large a proportion of the water prism of the canal, that it is impossible to make desirable speed without the use of too much power, and it adds much to the labor of horses, even at the slow movement of one and a half miles per hour. Furthermore, there are from forty to fifty miles of old bench-walls—relics of the old canals—still left in the canal, which, being submersed, render navigation dangerous. Then again, there are from fifty to sixty miles of the canal filled with eel-grass, which interferes much with steam propulsion, and impedes the progress of horse boats, making it necessary to lessen the speed or increase the power. Again, the gates of many locks are in a dilapidated condition, and leak to such an extent as to form a strong current through the locks, making it necessary to use "block and tackle" to haul in the horse boats, and requiring double the necessary time for locking, which is an important defect, as the locks measure the capacity of the canals; and for the same reason the thirteen single locks should be doubled. Make all these improvements, and place a sufficient number of small dredging-machines on the canals to remove the deposits that accumulate during the season of navigation, and twice the present amount of tonnage can be transported over the canals and at one half the cost. But the greatest evil in the management of our canals is the political use made of them, as that is the greatest impediment to all reforms and improvements. A trial of "civil service" would be beneficial here, and the present party in power should not hesitate to put it in operation. Your suggestion that reducing the tolls would give cheaper food to the people, I fear, would not realize, as the reduction on a heavy tonnage surplus revenue would make a difference of but one seven-tenth cents per bushel on grain and eight and a half cents per barrel on flour. But spend all the surplus revenue for the coming season if necessary, to put and keep the canals in a suitable condition, and the business of the West can be delivered in our City at much less cost than by reducing the tolls.

CHEAP TRANSIT.

OBITUARY.

Louis Napoleon, Ex-Emperor of the French.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon died at Chiselhurst, England, at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock yesterday morning.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-Emperor of the French, was the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine and the Count Beauharnais. Of his two brothers, the elder born, Napoleon Charles, died in childhood, and the second, Napoleon Louis, a young man of great promise and most amiable and generous disposition, during an expedition to Switzerland, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. Louis Napoleon was born at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, amid general rejoicings. He was baptized at Fontainebleau by Cardinal Fesch, Nov. 4, 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie Louise, standing as his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew, then only seven years of age, accompanied him to the Champ de Mai during the "one hundred days," and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendor of this scene made a deep and lasting impression on the mind of the boy. Soon afterward the Emperor took leave of him at Malmaison. The child wished to accompany his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then reverses came to his uncle's arms, and the banishment of the family followed. Louis and his mother retired to Augsburg, and afterward to Switzerland. The latter State admitted the young exile to the rights of citizenship, and permitted his service in its small army. For a time he studied his favorite science of gunnery at the military academy on the shores of Lake Thun, and, during his stay among the Alps, made frequent pedestrian excursions over the passes. While engaged in a trip of this kind, the news of the revolution of July, 1830, in Paris, reached him, and when it was known that Louis Philippe had become King, he and his family applied for permission to return to France, and were refused. He then wrote to Louis Philippe personally, and begged to be allowed to serve as a private in the French army. The appeal was answered by a renewal of the decree of banishment. Smarting under the rejection of his offers, Louis now fostered hopes of another revolution in France, though at this time, probably, he had formed no definite plan of preferring his own claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831, he and his brother left Switzerland for Tuscany, and took part in the insurrection at Rome. His brother, to whom he was devotedly attached, died somewhat suddenly at Forli, March 17, 1831, and Louis escaped through Italy and France to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the Castle of Ahrenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure in 1832 to the preparation of several works. The first of these appeared under the title of *Reveries Politiques*, in which he declared his belief that France would only be regenerated by one of the great Emperor's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterward he issued two others, *Considerations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse*, and *Manuel sur Artillerie*.

After the death of the Duc de Reichstadt, and his own brother, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the Imperial family. In the early part of 1835 and 1836 it became evident that he had designs on the throne of France, and his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasbourg. In the event of success, he intended to march directly on Paris, rousing and arming the intermediate provinces, to take with him the principal garrisons on his route, and to surprise the Government before active measures of resistance could be organized. In June, 1836, he gained over the commandant of Strasbourg, Col. Vaudrey. In August he visited the city secretly, and the result was that fifteen officers promised him their co-operation. He then returned to Switzerland, leaving the arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. It failed, however. The Prince himself was captured and imprisoned in Strasbourg, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 9, when he was conducted to Paris. His life was spared on condition that he should leave the country. He protested against this, but was conveyed to the United States. Here he remained for some time, forming the acquaintance of a number of our prominent literary men, among them those of the poets Bryant and Halleck. During his sojourn here he boarded at a hotel on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, now removed, the site being occupied by Stewart's store. Some strange stories are current as to his conduct during his residence in this City, but it is now generally admitted that they are false, or at least greatly exaggerated, and that he lived a quiet, studious life, much as any other gentleman of independent means might do. Those who knew him most intimately during his stay here say that he was remarkably taciturn and self-absorbed, but that when discussing the affairs of his native country he invariably expressed the belief that he should sooner or later be called to occupy the throne.

One of the redeeming traits of the late Emperor's character was his attachment to his friends and family, and his devotion to his mother. It was during his stay here that he heard of her fatal sickness, and he at once hurried back to Switzerland only to receive the Queen's blessing. The French Government hearing of the Prince's presence in Switzerland demanded his banishment. The Swiss Government resisted the demand for some time, but finally Louis was compelled to seek refuge in England. He took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his most celebrated work—*Des Idées Napoléoniennes*. In 1840 he made another unsuccessful attempt to seize the French crown. He hired a steamer and embarked there-in, accompanied by Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, fifty-three associates of lesser note, and a tame eagle. The party landed near Boulogne on the 6th of August, and summoned the troops in the neighborhood to surrender and join them. The troops, however, took no further notice of the appeal than to beat to arms. The Prince and his deluded followers retreated to the heights and, being pressed, retreated to the beach, where they were captured. The three principal personages were conveyed to Paris and tried before the Chamber of Peers on a charge of high treason. Mr. Berryer undertook the Prince's defense, but his client was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a French fortress, and Count Montholon, with three subordinates, to twenty years' imprisonment. The Prince was at once conveyed to the gloomy citadel of Ham. After a confinement of six years here he made his escape, May 25, 1846. Some workmen were repairing the citadel, and by the aid of his physician, one of the Prince's most devoted friends, one of these men's dresses was procured and assumed. The Prince was supposed to be suffering from a slight attack of sickness, and was, therefore, left undisturbed. Watching his opportunity, he walked from his room, seized a plank, which he placed on his shoulder so as to conceal his face, and thus passed the guards unchallenged. He rapidly crossed the frontier into Belgium, and again took refuge in England, living in London, and occasionally spending the Summer at Leamington, in Warwickshire, where he became well known in the hunting-field. It was during his residence in London that the Chartist disturbances occurred, and the Prince showed his respect for constitutional government by offering his services as a special constable, which were accepted, and he patrolled around the neighborhood of his residence with a policeman's baton. From his frequent sojourns in England he acquired that strong liking for English habits, manners, and modes of life that he ever afterward exhibited. He made, too, some valuable friends there; among others, the late Lord Palmerston, and the charming Countess of Blessington, and Count D'Orsay. The home of the Countess was always open to him, and there he met the lions of London society. Some fault has been found with the Prince for his conduct toward this lady when fortune had favored him, and the Countess stood in need of his services. It is certain that both, Lady Blessington and Count D'Orsay were very coldly received at the French Court. The witty Countess shortly afterward revenged herself, it is said, by a *bon mot*. The Prince met her in the Bois de Boulogne, and inquired, "Do you intend to stay long in Paris?" "No," was the answer, "do you?"

During the Prince's stay in England, the French revolution of 1848 occurred. He passed over at once to Paris, and was speedily elected a Representative to the National Assembly, and afterward President of the French Republic. Having reached this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by renewing, whenever opportunity offered, the more agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule. At the same time he disavowed all ambitious views and particularly disclaimed any desire to assume Imperial power. He made a pilgrimage to his old prison house at Ham, where the members of the Polignac Administration had once been immured, and expressed his repentance for his rash attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne. Having thus counteracted the preparations which a few constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'etat*, he cajoled the National Assembly, until stimulated by the urgent advice of such men as Gen. St. Arnaud and Col. Fleury, he early on the morning of Dec. 2, 1851, arrested every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit, seized Cavaignac, and other distinguished Generals suspected of disaffection, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A number of picked regiments were marched into the streets to prevent opposition, and having possessed himself of every element of power, he then offered himself for President for a term of ten years. As might have been expected, no other candidate presented himself, and Napoleon was of course returned. He afterward proclaimed a constitution which gave him absolute power. He was to appoint the Ministry and Council of State. The Ministry was to be responsible to him only. He was to command the sea and land forces, and was to declare peace and war. This condition of things lasted but one year. In the Autumn of 1852 he made tours through several Departments of France, and on his return, his well-taught adherents greeted him with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

All being prepared for the final *coup*, he proposed that the question of restoring the Empire should be finally submitted to the people. The proposal was of course accepted, and the nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted for the restoration of the Empire, which was accordingly proclaimed Dec. 2, 1852. The Prince assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French by the grace of God and will of the people." He was soon recognized by the English, Spanish, and Italian Governments, and by Russia and Germany after some delay. Being now, as he believed, firmly seated on the throne, he commenced to take an active part in European politics. He sent an Ambassador to Constantinople to present those claims that afterward brought him into collision with the Czar. He strengthened his position by forming an alliance with England, his friend, Lord Palmerston, being then at the head of affairs there. This alliance at once raised his position among the continental potentates. In 1854 the Crimean war broke out, which was brought to a close after a struggle of nearly three years, by the capture of Sebastopol, and a pacific solution of the questions at issue between Russia and France and England followed.

The Emperor soon afterward turned his attention to the perpetuation of his dynasty. Although he might undoubtedly have found an Empress among the royal families of Europe, he chose the daughter of a noble Spanish family, Eugénie, Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, and on the 29th of January, 1853, the marriage was celebrated with great pomp. The only issue of this alliance is the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, who was born March 16, 1856, and who is now studying in the English military school at Sandhurst. When congratulated by the Legislative Corps upon the birth of this child, the Emperor, conscious of the vicissitudes to which scions of royalty are exposed, said:

"I have been deeply moved by the manifestation of your feelings at the birth of the son whom Providence has so kindly granted me. You have hailed him as the hope, so eagerly entertained, of the perpetuity of a system which is regarded as the surest guaranty of the general interests of the country. But the unanimous acclamations which surround his cradle do not prevent me from reflecting on the destiny of those who have been born in the same place and under similar circumstances. If I hope that his lot may be more happy, it is, in the first place, because, confiding in Providence, I cannot doubt its protection when seeing it raise up, by a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, all that which Providence was pleased to cast down forty years ago, as if it had wished to strengthen by martyrdom and by suffering a new dynasty springing from the ranks of the people."

On the 16th of April, 1855, the Emperor and Empress landed in England on a visit to the Court. They were everywhere received with the most flattering demonstrations of welcome, for the successful man always finds many friends, and, on April 18, Queen Victoria invested the Emperor with the Order of the Garter.

Early in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on the Emperor's life by Orsini and his fellow-conspirators, one of whom was a Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in London. Bernard was arrested, tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted. Some coolness now sprang up between the two Governments, growing out of this affair, but amicable relations were soon restored.

In 1859-60 the Emperor proceeded to Italy at the head of a large army, with the intention of aiding Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he dictated the peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia was left under Austrian sway. In return for this great service, Italy ceded to France Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory, in spite of the opposition of England and other Governments. In 1861 the Emperor recognized the claim of Victor Emmanuel to the title of the King of Italy. On the outbreak of the Druse rebellion in 1860, he sent a strong military force to occupy the country, but subsequently withdrew it. In 1860 came the disturbances in China, and a joint military expedition was sent by France and England to punish the Chinese for acts of treachery. This was attended with complete success. Pekin was captured, the Emperor's Summer Palace destroyed, affording abundance of "loot" to the captors, and the Chinese Government was compelled to pay all expenses. In 1861, in conjunction with Great Britain and Spain, France fitted out an expedition to Mexico, with the avowed intention of redressing injuries done to the subjects of these countries, and compelling the payment of a debt due to them. Great Britain and Spain, however, withdrew, under the belief that the Emperor had other objects in view than those stated, and he was left to prosecute the war alone. After several sanguinary battles, he succeeded in establishing an Imperial Government in the country, and the crown was offered to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The offer was accepted on the 3d of October, 1863, and the Archduke, accompanied by his lovely and unfortunate wife, Carlotta, sailed for Mexico, entering the capital June 12, 1864. In 1867, in accordance with an agreement entered into with the United States, the French troops were withdrawn from Mexican soil. At the close of 1863, the Emperor proposed a European Congress, to discuss and agree upon a solution of the prinipal questions that threatend the peace of Europe. This was a favorite scheme of his, but it proved abortive, principally from objections offered by the British Government. On September 15, 1864, the French Government concluded with the Cabinet of Turin, a treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops within two years at the latest, or sooner if the Papal Government should be able to sustain itself. The last detachment of French troops accordingly left Dec. 11, 1866, Gen. Montebello informing the Pope that the Emperor withdrew his troops from Italy, but not his support, and that he left in the Eternal City the protection of France. In October, 1867, the invasion of the States of the Church by Garibaldi and his volunteers was followed by a return of the French troops, under Gen. Dumont. In conjunction with the Papal forces they defeated the Garibaldians at Mentana Nov. 4. Gen. Dumont and his army remained at Rome to protect the Pontiff until August, 1870, when the war with Germany compelled their recall.

In 1869 the Emperor made some further concessions in regard to the Constitutional Government. Fresh elections took place, and the Senatus Consultum was adopted, modifying the constitution of the Empire. On Dec. 27 M. Emile Ollivier was authorized by his Imperial master to form "a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative body."

But two of the Ministers soon resigned because the Government did not agree to their demands so to change the *Senatus Consultum* as to allow an appeal to the *plébiscite* only in cases where the draft of the *plébiscite* should have been agreed to by both Chambers. A few days later an imperial decree convoked the people for May 8 to vote on the following form:

"The people approves the liberal reforms which the Emperor, with the assistance of the great bodies of State, has carried through in the Constitution of 1860, and adopts the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870."

The *plébiscite* was opposed in the most determined manner by the Democrats, and an anti-plebiscitary address was drawn up and signed by seventeen Deputies and eight representatives of the Paris and provincial Press. The interest of the people in the election was unprecedentedly great. The number of votes inscribed was nearly 10,500,000; the number cast nearly 9,000,000. An overwhelming majority was given for the Government, 7,336,434 votes being cast for, and only 1,560,434 against it. Most of the large cities voted against the Government as on former occasions. A considerable number of soldiers also voted No, but the Emperor, notwithstanding, assured the army, through Marshal Canrobert, that his confidence in them was unshaken. On May 21 the Legislative bodies met in the Salle d'Etat, and presented to the Emperor the result of the vote on the *plébiscitum*. A new modification of the Ministry soon took place. On June 30, during the discussion of the military contingent for 1871, M. Ollivier, the Prime Minister, declared, in the name of the Government, that "the preservation of peace at no time had been more certain than just now." Yet, as was shortly proved, the country was on the eve of a disastrous war.

We now come to the events that lead directly to the downfall of the Empire. In 1870 Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was proposed as a candidate for the throne of Spain made vacant by the revolution in that country. The Emperor protested against a German Prince being allowed to occupy the Spanish throne. The Prussian Government declined to give the promises demanded by the Emperor in regard to the Prince and his family, and war was somewhat unexpectedly declared by France on the 15th of July.

The Emperor's advisers, Marshal Lebœuf and Ollivier, declared that "all was ready, and more than ready, that not even a gaiter-button was wanting," and that the invincible army of France stood ready to do His Majesty's bidding, and crush his enemies. M. Ollivier further declared that he "went into the war with a light heart." The French people, particularly the mercantile portion of it, did not seem, however, to relish the idea of war. Nevertheless, the armies were moved up to the frontier, the Empress was appointed Regent, and the Emperor, though suffering from a complication of disorders that have now resulted in his death, left St. Cloud for the seat of war July 28, arriving at Metz the same evening. On Aug. 2, the French commenced offensive operations at Saarbrück. Thence the Emperor dated his first bulletin, and there the youthful Prince received his "baptism of fire." But the utter inability of His Majesty's army to cope with the Prussians soon became apparent. The French were outmarched and outmanœuvred at every point. The disastrous defeats of Wissenbourg, Woerth and Forbach followed with alarming rapidity, and in five days after hostilities had commenced Paris was declared in a state of siege. Two days more and the Ollivier Ministry fell. Marshal Bazaine was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army. Then came the terrible battle around Sedan on Sept. 1, and resulted in the French being driven into the town. On the following day the Emperor surrendered to the King of Prussia, after an interview with Bismarck, and the garrison of Sedan, numbering 83,000 fighting men, 14,000 wounded, and 4,000 officers, laid down their arms. The interview between King William and the Emperor took place at Frenoy, in a small house looking down to the Meuse. There the terms of surrender were agreed on, and the next day the Emperor left, under guard, for Wilhelmshöhe, Cassel, which had been designated by his own choice as the place of his captivity. In his retirement he published *A Note sur l'Organization de la Confédération d'Allemagne du Nord*, and a number of papers on political and military subjects. On the conclusion of peace between the two countries, the Emperor was set at liberty, and on March 20, 1871, rejoined his wife and son, at Camden House, Chiselhurst, Kent, where he resided up to the day of his death.

Besides the works mentioned in the foregoing notice, the Emperor was the author of a *Life of Cæsar*, and of numerous essays and papers on gunnery, strategy, fortification, and political subjects.

By a Morganatic marriage with an English lady known as Mrs. Howard, the late Emperor left a family for whom he provided amply during the time he held the reins of Government.

IN JAIL AGAIN.

Rearrest of Woodhull & Claflin's Lieutenant, Col. Blood.

Col. James H. Blood, the publisher of a journal owned by Mmes. Woodhull & Claflin, which was recently suppressed, was, yesterday, again arrested on a charge of sending obscene literature through the mails, and brought before United States Commissioner Davenport, late in the afternoon, having been found at the office of the ladies, in Broad-street. The Commissioner's office being unable to contain the crowd of lawyers, friends of the prisoner, and others interested in the case, the examination was adjourned to the Grand Jury room, where the hearing took place.

Mr. Howe, of the prisoner's counsel, complained that the affidavit upon which Blood had been arrested was made upon information and belief. He criticised its regularity, and said that he had been informed that three indictments for a similar offense had been found by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court against Woodhull & Claflin, the associates of the prisoner, and whose names were also on this last warrant upon which Blood was arrested. Both he and they had already given bail, and he urged that it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to arrest them again for the same offense.

The Commissioner stated that he did not read the affidavit as Mr. Howe did. He thought that it made distinct charges of mailing obscene literature against Blood and Woodhull & Claflin.

The Commissioner overruled the motion of prisoner's counsel to discharge Mr. Blood.

Mr. Jordan, of counsel for the prisoner, in a speech of some length, asked that his client be released in minimum bail for an examination. His own recognizance would be enough, and the speaker would pledge his honor that the prisoner would be present at the proper time. He claimed, in the course of his speech, that Col. Blood had violated no law. He asked that no more than $500 bail be required.

The Commissioner announced that he should require $5,000 bail, and should require two sureties who lived in the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. James Kieran, of No. 3 Jay-street, presented himself, and was received after the usual formality. The examination in the case will take place today.

Arrest of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

It having been announced that Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin would speak at Cooper Institute last evening, about a thousand persons, among whom were many ladies, assembled in the hall for the purpose of hearing them. Warrants, however, had been issued for their arrest, in conjunction with Col. Blood, on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails on Jan. 6, and five United States Marshals were stationed near the building for the purpose of arresting them before they entered the hall. Mrs. Woodhull eluded the vigilance of the officers by disguising herself as an old lady in a pearl-colored bonnet, with a vail and a black and white shawl, and while Mrs. Laura Cuppy Smith was on the platform apologizing for the non-appearance of Mrs. Woodhull, the latter walked with a bent attitude down the centre aisle, and passing in front of the speaker appeared soon after on the stage, where she threw off her disguise amid the loud applause of the spectators. She then commenced a tirade against the law officers, and in a very excited manner said that although she knew officers were then on the platform ready to arrest and take her to prison as soon as she had delivered her address, she had resolved, if not prevented, to speak, and had come prepared so to do. She then read her lecture, frequently breaking off to speak extemporaneously, and in a violent manner on the crushing out of what she called "free speech and a free Press." She also attacked persons whom she accused of persecuting her and her sister. At the close of her lecture she was arrested by Deputy Marshals Crowley, Kehoe, and Robinson, and taken to a carriage, which was quickly driven to Ludlow-street Jail, Marshal Robinson occupying a seat on the box. On their arrival at the jail Warden Tracy assigned Col. Blood, who had been incarcerated in the afternoon, and Mrs. Woodhull, to cell No. 12 on the first floor of the prison. Miss Tennie C. Claflin did not make her appearance at all, and it was last evening rumored that she was not in the State.

The Historical Society and "Gus" Schell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the annual meeting of the Historical Society the Ring candidate for President, Augustus Schell, was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and Frederic de Peyster, the "Reform" nominee, was elected President for the next term. This event, although not of special interest to the great proportion of our citizens, shows that the community have come to the conclusion that it is a disgrace to elect to honorable positions men who pretend to be respectable but associate intimately with disreputable political cliques. I hope that Mr. Schell will learn a lesson from this election, and understand in the future that "a man is judged by the company he keeps."

Yours, truly, "SMITH."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$7,117 10
V. O. W.	1 25
Cash from Virginia, Ill.	25 00
L. J. C., for sick children	50 00
Total	$7,193 35

The Suits Against the Erie Railway.

The suit of the Union Locomotive and Express Company against the Erie Railway Company was argued in the Passaic County Circuit Court yesterday. Col. Woodruff spoke for the plaintiffs, Mr. Socrates Tuttle and I. W. Scudder for the defense, and the case was closed by Courtlandt Parker for the plaintiffs. Judge Bedle will charge the jury this morning.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Proceedings of the National Board of Trade on the Question—Explanation of the Proposed System.

The following statement (printed for the information of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York) contains the leading particulars in respect to the very interesting measure now pending in Congress, at Washington, seeking to secure an international coinage of silver, for the immediate use of nations in America and Europe, now embracing a population of more than 160,000,000, and for the eventual use of all the civilised countries of the world:

The New-York Chamber of Commerce had expressed its views of the importance of the measure early in the year 1872, by resolution duly transmitted to Congress; but the whole subject was brought more fully and distinctly before the National Board of Trade, consisting of representatives from nearly all the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade within the United States, at the annual meeting of the National Board in the City of New-York on the 19th of October last. The subject having been duly entered on the programme previous to the meeting of the Board, Mr. James S. T. Stranahan, one of the four representatives of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate of the United States to the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1867, and now Chairman of the Committee on Coinage of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, be requested to state briefly to the Board the present condition of any measures now pending for securing the international coinage of gold or silver.

The subject having been duly reached in its order on the programme, Mr. Ruggles, in compliance with the request of the Board, briefly but comprehensively reviewed the various propositions which had been made within the last fifteen years, either by separate nations or by groups of nations, or by general international congresses of the coining nations, to unify or assimilate the several existing systems of gold or silver coinage, and especially to secure a common unit for each of those metals. After specifying the various objections which those propositions had encountered, he stated in general, that no real progress had yet been made in diminishing the differences in weight and value between the principal gold coins of the various nations, which still remain, disregarding fractions of a cent, as follows:

	Cents.
The half eagle of the United States, value	500
British sovereign	486
Twenty-five francs of France, and the affiliated nations	482

So far from diminishing, several of the nations of Continental Europe have recently increased the differences between the discordant gold coinages of the world. In 1869, a large majority of the Chambers of Commerce of the various States of Germany had deliberately agreed, in formal convention at Hamburg, to recommend to their respective Governments, as their common monetary gold unit, the five-franc gold coin of France, as proposed in the Paris Monetary International Convention in 1867. This recommendation was utterly set at nought by the signal and unexpected results of the Franco-German war, which transferred immense amounts of French gold coin to the mint at Berlin, and led the newly-established "Empire of Germany" to adopt a new German gold unit of twenty "marks," made equivalent to 6⅔ existing Prussian thalers, being in value only 476.4 United States cents. This local measure has been followed by the recoinage of this large mass of gold into the new German coin, bearing the Imperial emblems, to be again recoined into French gold money, bearing the French emblems, whenever the returning tides of commerce shall carry it back to France.

A still greater divergency has been experienced in Sweden, which well-governed country, under the reign of its late enlightened monarch, Charles XV., had actually issued, in 1869, a new gold coin, denominated a "*Carolin*," equivalent to ten French francs. In the late monetary convention of the Scandinavian nations held at Copenhagen, in October of last year, they adopted as their principal gold coin a new gold crown, *(guld-krone)* equivalent only to 270 United States cents, or ten silver crown dollars *(rix dollars)* of Sweden. They moreover skillfully "assimilated" this new currency of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark with that of the neighboring Empire of Germany, by making eight Swedish crown dollars equivalent to nine German marks.

This largely increased discord between the existing gold coinages of the world renders it evident that the friends of a common international coinage would do wisely to confine their efforts, at least for the present, to the unification of silver alone, and for the additional reason, that they would thereby avoid the grave objection that gold being a legal tender for debts, any difference in the weight of any new gold coin should be allowed or "accounted for," in the discharge of existing contracts. No such necessity, legal or moral, exists, in respect to silver, which has ceased to be a legal tender, except for trifling amounts, in most of the coining nations of the world.

A general unification of silver establishing a uniform standard of silver values, would greatly facilitate the eventual unification, or, in any event, the "assimilation" of the gold coinages of the world. This National Board of Trade can hardly fail to consider that any inconvenience in "accounting" for any diminution in the weight of any new gold coin, in settling existing contracts, must be only temporary; while it is morally certain that the advancing civilization of the vast and rapidly peopling world of these modern days cannot and will not permanently tolerate or endure the large and needless expenditures by millions on millions in repeatedly and incessantly recoining its gold coin, and least of all for the purpose of ministering to the local and narrow provincial pride of any separate nationality.

Mr. Ruggles thereupon submitted for consideration the following resolutions, which were received by the Board with decided marks of approbation, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade of the United States, now assembled in the City of New-York, after due consideration of the difficulties and the delays which have prevented thus far the unification or the assimilation of the gold coinage of the United States with that of any of the nations of Europe, deems it highly desirable for the increase of commerce and intercourse throughout the world, that the necessary measures be taken, without loss of time, for unifying the silver dollar of the United States with silver coins of equal weight and quality in the other nations of America, and in those of Europe, Asia, and Australia.

Resolved, That this object, so important to the advancing civilization of the age, may now be readily attained, and without encountering any of the difficulties experienced or apprehended in the unification of the gold coinage, by a slight amendment of that portion of the bill now pending in Congress for the general revision of the coinage of the United States, which proposes to reduce the existing weight of the silver dollar (412½ grains) to 384 grains.

[It needs only the addition of one grain and eight-tenths of a grain (not exceeding in money value one-half of one cent) to the weight thus proposed in the pending bill to make our silver dollar equiponderant for all practical purposes, with twenty-five even metrical grammes, the existing weight of the principal silver coin in a large number of the nations of continental Europe—to wit, of the five-franc silver coin of France, of Belgium and of Switzerland; the five-lire silver coin of Italy; the five-peseta silver coin of Spain; the five-drachma silver coin of Greece, and precisely double the weight of the new silver florin about to be introduced into Austria.]

Resolved, That in view of the very important fact that such a weight for the United States silver dollar would allow it immediately to pass unchanged in name and without recoinage or other impediment, and bearing our national emblems side by side with the silver coins of those European nations having a population now exceeding 120,000,000, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the western boundary of Turkey, and in view also of the strong probability that the same weight will be eventually adopted by all the coining nations of the world, the National Board of Trade hereby respectfully urges upon Congress the adoption of the amendment referred to of the pending bill.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to both Houses of Congress.

It will be interesting to learn that the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, by Hon. John Sherman, Chairman, on the 16th day of December instant, reported amendments to the pending Coinage bill, virtually adopting the proposition of the National Board of Trade, by fixing the weight of the United States half-dollar at twelve and one-half metrical grammes, being half the weight of the five-franc coin of Europe, with the smaller silver coins in like proportion.

The Committee also propose to coin, for the convenience of commerce with Japan and China, a new silver trade dollar, of the increased weight of 420 grains, a little exceeding twenty-seven grammes. This "trade" dollar is not expected to be generally used for the ordinary purposes of currency in the United States or Europe.

WISCONSIN.

Condition of the State, as Set Forth in the Governor's Message.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Governor's message was delivered to the Legislature in Madison at noon today. After alluding briefly to the general prospects of the State, the abundant crops, and increase of manufactures, the financial condition of the State is given as follows:

Balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, $239,109 11. Receipts of the past year, $1,060,477 20. Disbursements, $1,076,442 96. The State debt on the 30th September, 1872, amounted to $2,252,057. The assessed valuation of property for 1872 was $390,454,875.

The railway system has been extended 500 miles during the past year. The Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan, will be completed in the coming year, shortening the distance by water from Milwaukee and Chicago to Green Bay 150 miles. In regard to the Postal Telegraph scheme, the Governor devotes considerable space. He says there is now a mongrel proposition before Congress, which contemplates a partnership between the Government and private parties, which, if it succeeds, will make cheap and reliable telegraphing impossible. He will not insult Senators and members of Congress by intimating his belief that such a measure could ever receive their support. But the last Legislature requested them to support a Government Postal Telegraph system, and the Governor recommends a repetition of that request.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873.

Notice was given of the following bills:

By Mr. Baker—To provide for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

By Mr. Chatfield—To suppress gambling.

By Mr. Adams—Regulating traffic on railroads.

By Mr. Johnson—To prevent cruelty to animals.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Lewis—To authorize the Buffalo City Cemetery to sell lands.

By Mr. Robertson—To repeal the Usury law.

By Mr. J. Wood—To confirm the acts of the Town Commissioners of York, Livingston County, relative to the issuing of bonds for the Rochester and Pennsylvania Railroad Company; also, a similar bill for Chili, Monroe County; also, relative to railroad consolidations.

By Mr. Lowery—To impose fines on Supervisors who neglect to attend the meetings of the Boards.

By Mr. Cock—For a Board of Health in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Perry—Providing that all records of Courts where a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree be found against any persons it shall be the duty of the Judge of said Court to file a full record of the proceedings with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall lay the proceedings before the Chief-Justice of said Court, whose duty it shall be to convene that Court at once and have it review the entire case. Counsel may be present. This Court may affirm such conviction, and for any error in law upon the merits grant a new trial.

By Mr. Ames—Amending the General Banking law.

The Senate then went into private session on the case of Judge Prindle.

The voting in the Senate on the charges in the Prindle case today was as follows:

Charge 13—That the Judge entered into an agreement with Roy to do work as clerk, and he, the Judge, would give him practice as an attorney. Not proven—5 to 19.

Charge 14—That he neglected to keep a book of fees. Proven—17 to 16.

Charge 15—That he neglected and refused to make an itemized account of his fees to the Supervisors. Proven—17 to 7.

Charge 16—That he did not render an itemized account to the Supervisors, and that his fees were larger than reported. Proven—17 to 5.

Charge 17—That he took advantage of the lady, Mrs. Russell, in purchasing bonds of her. Not proven—10 to 13.

Charge 18—That he extorted from the executor, Ackerman, a larger sum than he was entitled to. Not proven—23 nays, no yeas.

Charge 19—A similar charge in the Todd case. Not proven—4 to 18.

All the other charges were voted down, except the forty-ninth, which was that he unlawfully charged $10 for drawing an application for papers. This charge was sustained—20 to 3.

The question was then put by the President: "Senators, how say you; shall Horace G. Prindle be removed from his office of County Judge of Chenango County for the cause stated in the articles you have found proven?" and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Dem., Benedict, Rep., Chatfield, Rep., Cock, Dem., Johnson, Dem., Tiemann, Dem., and Wagner, Rep.—7.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Rep., Baker, Rep., Bowen, Rep., Dickenson, Rep., Foster, Rep., Graham, Rep., Harrower, Dem., Lewis, Rep., Lowry, Rep., McGowan, Rep., Palmer, Dem., Perry, Rep., Robertson, Rep., Weismann, Rep., Winslow, Rep., J. Wood, Rep., Woodin, Rep.—17.

The Senate then went into executive session, confirmed a few notaries, and then took a recess until 4 P. M.

THE CURTIS CASE.

At 4 P. M. the Senate reassembled and took up the Curtis case. Mr. Olney, of counsel for the prosecution, proceeded to sum up the testimony. He reviewed each of the charges to the effect that Judge Curtis was a member of the firm of Pittman, Gardner, Goodhart & Co.; that he gave business to the firm, and pointed out testimony which he claimed proved the charges. Before concluding, the Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

On reassembling Mr. Olney resumed his argument, and occupied the attention of the Senate all the session.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Deering—Amending the provisions of the Mechanic Lien law in New-York.

By Mr. D. Burns—To appoint a Board of Railways and provide rapid transit in New-York, the road to run from the Battery to Harlem by a tunnel, and not cost over $10,000,000.

By Mr. Herring—To exempt mortgages from taxation; also, to confirm the action in dividing the town of Yonkers.

By Mr. Crawford—To suppress lotteries.

By Mr. Fish—To amend the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester; also, to authorize the construction of nine steam dredges to be used on the Erie Canal; also, to regulate coroners' inquests and fix the pay of coroners.

By the Speaker—To amend the charter of New-York. [This bill has already been published.]

By Mr. Woerth—To repeal the act to erect an armory at Greenpoint.

By Mr. Patterson—Relative to public schools in the City of New-York. It divides the City into seven school districts, provides for a Board of Education, the same as now, the terms of office of the present Commissioners to end on the expiration of the present terms, and the Department of Public Instruction to be abolished. The Mayor shall, within five days of the passage of this act appoint three Commissioners of Common Schools, whose term of office shall be determined by lot. The Mayor shall annually appoint a Commissioner for three years. The Board of Education shall appoint for each Ward five trustees, one to hold office for four years, one for three, one for two, and one for one year. The present trustees shall go out of office on the appointment of their successors.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Carpenter—That the Controller be requested to prepare a statement of the cost of each of the canals, tolls received, expense of maintaining them, and the amount of canal claims since 1848. Laid over.

By Mr. Deering—That the Secretary of Public Parks in New-York prepare a full statement concerning the opening of streets, assessments, &c. Laid over.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Spirited Contest Last Night at Tammany Hall—Defeat of Daly—Score, 1,500 to 1,147.

An immense audience assembled at Tammany Hall last night to witness the billiard match for the championship of America, between Cyrille Dion, the holder of the champion cue, and Maurice Daly, the well-known professional. The game was to have been played a week ago last night at Irving Hall, but after the audience had assembled, and the match was nearly finished, a row ensued in consequence of a mistake in the score, and the referee, John C. Heenan, decided that all outside bets were off, and the game should be played over in a week from that evening. The score, so far as that game advanced, stood, Dion, 1,486; Daly, 1,490. Daly's friends claimed that he made 16 points which the marker failed to count, and the marker sustained this claim, but the friends of Dion would not concede the points. In this way the game broke up. The betting yesterday upon the result of the match was in Dion's favor—$80 to $50. Mr. Gavitt announced the conditions of the game, American four-ball, push and crotch barred, on a four-pocket table; 1,500 points up, for the championship of America and $1,000. Isadore Geyerand was appointed final referee. Tim Flynn acted as Daly's umpire, and James Bennett, champion of Canada, for Dion. The game opened at 8:25 o'clock. Dion won the lead, but scored only twelve points, slipping up on an easy carom in the lower corner. Daly followed with a run of forty-five. Dion slipped up, leaving Daly to manipulate the balls, which were well in hand. Daly proved equal to the task of keeping them together, and by several brilliant shots and a continuous streak of good playing managed to score 153. The game at this stage stood Daly, 198; Dion, 12. Dion followed with a run of 40. Daly managed to creep by his second hundred on the string, but missed an easy carom, leaving Dion the balls in the upper corner. Dion improved the opportunity afforded by putting in a run of 66. The score stood at the end of this inning, Daly, 201; Dion, 124. At this stage of the proceedings the table was leveled, objections being made to its accuracy. Loud calls were made by the audience for another marker, as it was quite impossible to hear the calls of the score throughout the hall. The managers, however, would not discard him, and he continued to mark during the evening. Several unimportant runs were made when Dion, by a brilliant run of 117 points, passed his adversary, the score standing: Dion, 253; Daly, 240. Dion did not remain master of the situation long, for Daly, with but the two reds to play upon, scored 27. A shot with the mace was missed by Dion, the balls being left in the upper part of the table, where Daly worked away slowly until amid much applause he scored 159. Here a lively dispute arose in regard to a mistake of ten points by the gamekeeper, which was rectified amicably, and the play was resumed. The game at this point stood Daly 438, Dion 259. Dion, by several brilliant draws, worked the balls into a favorable position, and kept them out of Daly's hands until he had scored 156, the game standing Daly 438, Dion 415. Daly ran 33, but Dion claimed a foul, which was allowed, and took his turn at the balls. He ran 141, and wound up by going into the pocket for safety. Daly failed to score. The game now stood, Dion, 556; Daly, 474. Dion, by a run of 69, passed his sixth hundred. Daly scored but a few points, and Dion followed with a run of 124. The game stood at this time, Dion, 752; Daly, 478. Daly drew the balls into a splendid position in the left lower corner, but failed to make anything like a run. Dion had as bad luck, scoring but 36. This closed the nineteenth inning. At the beginning of the twenty-first inning the game stood Dion 827, Daly 521. One more inning was played before an intermission of ten minutes, which had been agreed upon by the players at the beginning of the game. The score stood, at intermission, Dion 872, Daly 527. The game was called after the lapse of twelve minutes. Daly seemed to have disposed of some of his ill-luck during the intermission, and upon resuming play rapidly decreased the existing difference by large runs. Dion, at first, was in poor luck, and at the close of the twenty-sixth inning, the score stood Dion 920, Daly 732. The close of the twenty-eighth inning gave Dion 929, Daly 821. The audience became exceedingly demonstrative at this stage of the game, applauding nearly every shot of Daly, and hissing and screaming whenever Dion either missed or made a carom. Dion, however, seemed to take no notice whatever of the demonstrations of the audience, but played as if he were in his own billiard-rooms at a practice game. In the thirty-first inning he succeeded in scoring 105, the game standing Dion 1,037, Daly 863. At the close of the thirty-fifth inning the score stood: Dion, 1,112; Daly, 909. Dion continued to gain in his lead until the fifty-first inning, when Daly scored 141 points, the game then standing: Dion, 1,309; Daly, 1,101. In the five succeeding innings Daly played in the very worst of luck. Dion, in the fifty-sixth inning, by a table-shot, brought the balls together, and by careful nursing scored 48, winding up with a safety-shot in the pocket. At this stage the score stood: Dion, 1,429; Daly, 1,140. Daly worked bravely to lessen the lead of his antagonist, but owing to Dion's generalship, he was seldom allowed a shot, and then under the most unfavorable circumstances. In this way the game progressed until the sixtieth inning was reached, when Dion, by a run of 45, scored 1,500 points, thus finishing the game, and retaining the champion cue. Daly's score was 1,147. The game closed at 12 o'clock. Dion's average was 25. Daly's a fraction over 19.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

Feeling Among the French Residents of This City—What the Germans Say.

"*L'Empereur est mort!*" This sentence formed the general topic of conversation among the French residents in this City yesterday, when the news of the ex-Emperor's death, at Chiselhurst, was announced.

A TIMES reporter visited the head-quarters of the French sections of the International at No. 129 Spring-street, where a regular meeting was held to complete arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the French revolution on the 24th of February. Citizen Lateur presided, and gave full expression to the feeling of unmixed pleasure and satisfaction with which the announcement had been received by that body. Mr. C. Pelletier, a member of the organization, who had been four years a member of the French legislative body for the Department of Rouen, but who was exiled by the *coup d'état* of 1851, also expressed his satisfaction that the world had got rid of one of the worst forms of humanity that had ever disgraced human nature. He said he was well acquainted with the Emperor's private character, which was anything but exemplary, in a moral point of view; and in his public career he knew him to be a man who had neither a conscience nor a principle of justice to guide him in seeking the attainment of his own selfish and ambitious ends.

The French Newspaper on the Death of the Ex-Emperor.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in its issue of today, devotes the leading article of the paper to reflections upon the death of the ex-Emperor. Referring to the sentiment in France, the writer argues from the expression of French opinion in this City, the tidings must have been received everywhere with a bitter smile, partaking equally of satisfaction and disdain. Napoleon III., he claims, died at Sedan; the man of Chislehurst was a phantom for the Empire he once governed. As to the influence which the decease of the ex-Sovereign might exert upon the political situation, it is believed the event will have none. The Imperialists are but a small faction in the monarchial party of the Assembly, and are utterly powerless. In relation to the deliberations of the adherents of the Empire in London, as mentioned by the cable, the author of the article says these can only bear upon a regency, the son of the deceased ruler being still a minor. Granting that a regency were possible, France would surely not accept either Prince Napoleon, "as unpopular and despised as can be imagined," or the ex-Empress, who is under the influence of a religious fanaticism represented as disastrous in late years to her husband's policy, and to whom, because a foreigner, France, were the land still disposed to make the State subordinate to the Church, would prefer the Bourbons.

The Registry System.

To insure your life is only to act the part of a wise man, and of a thoughtful and affectionate husband and father—but to make the assurance doubly sure is showing business caution and a true appreciation of what future probabilities might bring about.

In Gov. Dix's Message, just given, we find this statement of registered life insurance business, and the commendation of such telling figures must prove a gratification to registered policy-holders. The total amount of life insurance deposit, in the State Insurance Department, including all deposits of foreign companies,

is	$7,079,493 54
For protection of registered policy-holders, exclusively	2,315,350 00
Of this amount the North America Insurance Company has on deposit	1,889,500 00

The following indorsement of the registry system is from the able pen of Stephen English, and is taken from the current number of the *Insurance Times*:

NORTH AMERICA LIFE, NEW-YORK.

The registered policy system of the North America Life Insurance Company of this City, works well. It affords an unquestionable security beyond the integrity of the officers, and gives a permanent guarantee based on an actual deposit, that the life of these policies shall be preserved in full validity. The system strengthens the Company, and, indeed, renders its failure impossible, as its deposits are always in excess of its liabilities. The public is awakening to the importance of this immensely improved security, and last year the number of the North America's registered policies in force was 3,406. The actual amount deposited with the State Government was $1,889,500, being in excess of the legal requirement of $44,830 78. Failures of life insurance companies in this country have been very few, but if the registry system had been generally adopted, none would have occurred. The North America is therefore the pioneer of an inestimable improvement, and is entitled to the patronage and favor of the American people as a great public benefactor. A life policy is of little moral or material worth to its possessor unless its assurance of eventual indemnity is placed beyond the reach of any fatality; and what policies so completely fulfill this indispensable requirement as the registered policy of the North America Life? But security is not the only benefit derived from this system; it enforces economy, discrimination and care in investments, and constant heed to the final liabilities of the Company. A registered policy-holder is the only one whose assurance is doubly sure, for the State holds his reserve, and he is thus independent even of the Company. This method of insurance is daily increasing in popularity, and has placed the North America Life in an enviable position as the leading Company in a great and essential reform.

The Oswego Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—We are just in receipt of the following telegram from the great fire in Oswego, which destroyed two blocks of buildings. The safe is a "Herring's Patent."

HERRINGS & FARRELL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1873.

Herrings & Farrell, No. 251 Broadway:

My safe was in the fire; has been opened, and contents are all right. W. M. McNALL.

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.—It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism daily administered, and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No. 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cambridge leaves Pier 27 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Wedding and Ball Cards.—Paris Styles Monograms. Orders of Dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, Established 1840.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, India-rubbers, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BODINE—CORWIN.—By Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., on Jan. 8, 1873, A. STANTON BODINE to Miss M. AUGUSTA CORWIN, both of City of Brooklyn. No cards.

MARSHALL—MERCHANT.—In St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Right Rev. Bishop of Pennsylvania, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. ROYAL MARSHALL, of Albany, N. Y., to HENRIETTA, daughter of the late George W. Merchant, of Germantown, Penn.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—The relatives and friends of Joseph J. Andrews are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his son WASHINGTON J. ANDREWS, on Friday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West 49th-st.

ALBURTUS.—At Newburg, Jan. 8, CATHARINE, wife of John Alburtus, and daughter of the late Theodore Allen, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 11th inst., from St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 8 A. M.

BARR.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 9, after a brief illness of pleuro-pneumonia, WILLIAM A. BARR, in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 140 West 34th-st., on Monday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel. His friends, and those of his father, Thomas J. Barr, and of the family, are requested to attend his funeral without further invitation.

BARNES.—On Tuesday evening, of gastric fever, MARY GRACE, second child of Alfred C. and Josephine B. Barnes, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 132 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, HENRY B. CLARK, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 196 Mercer-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, 1873, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Nyack, on Monday, Jan. 13, for interment. Train by Northern Railroad, Pavonia Ferry, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Boston, Poughkeepsie, and Albany papers please copy.

DURYEA.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, of apoplexy, ALETTA, daughter of the late Cornelius R. Duryea, and sister of Harmanus B. Duryea.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 195 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

HERRIOT.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, CAROLINE, wife of Dr. George Herriot, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday, at 2¼ o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. at 1¼. Carriages at the depot, Yonkers.

HAYWARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, MELVILLE HAYWARD, in the 37th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 Lee-av., corner of Keap-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

JAYNE.—At Fergusonville, N. Y., on Wednesday, 8th inst., MARY E., aged 42 years, wife of the late George A. Jayne.

Funeral notice hereafter.

KANE.—At Tarrytown, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, DELANCEY KANE, Esq., in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Jan. 11, at St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave, via Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Depot at 10½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Carriages will await friends of the family, who are respectfully invited to attend.

KEMBLE.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, THOMAS W. KEMBLE, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at his late residence at Irvington, on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 9 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, who served in the field in 1861-62, are invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

LAWRENCE.—At Pelham Bridge, West Chester, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, ANN MARIA, wife of Capt. A. Lawrence.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day at 3 o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, West Chester.

Ann Arbor papers please copy.

MYERS.—At Fordham, Wednesday, 8th inst., FRANCIS M., son of Mary and the late Dr. S. F. Myers, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Charles W. Bathgate, at Fordham. Carriages will be at Fordham Depot on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 1 o'clock.

PETTINGER.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, at Malden, Ulster County, N. Y., JULIA T., wife of George W. Pettinger, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, James H. Dederick, No. 142 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Monday, 6th inst., at Totowa, near Paterson, N. J., of apoplexy, Capt. ANDREW B. WALKER, in his 65th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Carriages in attendance at the Paterson Depot on arrival of New-York and Erie train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M.

WESTERVELT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, ELMA M., wife of Jacob A. Westervelt, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 125 2d-av., on Friday next, at 1 P. M.

WEBB.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, CATHERINE ALLEN, only child of Dr. Z. S. and Ophelia B. Webb, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 204 West 21st-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

WELLES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, JAMES HENRY WELLES, aged 53 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Wells, at Aurora, N. Y., Saturday, 11 A. M.

WHITTELSEY.—At Morris, Conn., Sabbath morning, Jan. 5, 1873, FREDERIC WHITTELSEY, aged 81 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 14 and 15, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, the entire collection of PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS Belonging to WALTER MANTON, ESQ., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Among the artists represented in this fine collection are: Diaz—Schaefels—Baron—Antigna—Dell'Acqua—Roobe—Epp—Cesare de Cock—Trayer—Isabey—Claude—Erdmann—Corot—Jules Goupil—Girardet—Luminais—Giannetti—Müller—Hamann — Desgoffe, &c., &c.

SUPERB WATER COLORS.

By De Midy—Cooper, R. A.—Pearson—Dell'Acqua—Bellecour—Ciceri—Bellangé—Westall, R. A.—David—Anastasi—Francais—Ten Kate—Van Hore—B. C. Koek-Koek, &c., &c. The whole on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOOKS,

Mostly in elegant bindings, comprising an exceedingly valuable assortment of the best editions of works on the Fine Arts, History, Biography, Bibliography, Poetry, the Drama, Music, Natural History, Memoirs, Voyages and Travels, sumptuously Illustrated Books, rare Cruikshankiana, and a very choice selection of recent editions of the best French works on ARCHITECTURE.

A few of the more important books may be noted, viz.: AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA, original subscriber's copy, 4 vols., elephant folio, newly bound in half Russia, together with 5 vols. Text, bound to match; "D'Orbigny's Great Work on Natural History," 16 vols., royal 8vo, half morocco; "Nichol's Literary Anecdotes and Illustrations," complete, 17 vols., 8vo, full calf, gilt; "Picard's Ceremonies," 13 vols., folio, in six brilliant plates; "Lodge's Portraits," "Gilray's Caricatures," "Hogarth's Complete Works," "Les Arts Somptuaires," 4 vols., 4to, bound in 3, half morocco, with 320 splendid Chromo-Lithographic Plates; "Lacroix et Sere, Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance," 5 vols. 4to, half Levant morocco; "Macklin's Bible," 6 vols. folio, full morocco; "Ruskin's Modern Painters," 5 vols. royal 8vo; "Bentley's Miscellany," complete, with portraits, and also numerous engravings, by G. Cruikshank, 59 vols. 8vo, half morocco; "Illustrated London News;" "New-York Daily Tribune," from October, 1862, to December, 1869, 33 vols. folio, half bound; "Nisard's Collection des Auteurs Latins," 27 vols. royal 8vo, half morocco; "Violet-Le-Duc, Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française," 10 vols. 8vo, half morocco, with upward of 4,000 wood engravings; "Calliet et Lance Encyclopédie d'Architecture," 12 vols. 4to, half morocco, with more than 1,400 plates, engraved by the best artists, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold by auction, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 11, 1873, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

BOOKS ON EXHIBITION AT CLINTON HALL.
Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige
SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A model periodical; a credit to American periodical literature."—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS PRONOUNCE THE GALAXY THE BEST AND MOST ABLY EDITED AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

It can be had for $4 per year, or 35 cents per number.

A sample copy will be sent for 25 cents.

Each number contains as much reading matter as an ordinary $2 book.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.
IN NO OTHER WAY CAN YOU GET SO MUCH PLEASURE AND INSTRUCTION FOR $4.

SHELDON & CO.,
New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the above association will be held at No. 93 3d-av., this FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. ROBT. B. BOYD, President.
S. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 9, Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, to settle an undivided interest, sold the premises known as No. 151 East Broadway, south side, between Rutgers and Pike streets, embracing a lot 25 by 75, with three-story and attic brick house thereon, 44 feet deep, for $16,675. The purchaser was J. H. Leverich, the present occupant of the property. James M. Miller also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, (25 by 44 by 98.9,) No. 337 (old No. 335) West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $18,350, the purchaser being Joseph Lowenstein, a brother of the defendant in the foreclosure suit. The same auctioneer also sold, under the same decree, the following property, adjoining above: two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses known as Nos. 333 and 335 (old Nos. 333 and 333½) West Twenty-eighth-street, and lease of lot, 25 by 98.9, sold for $21,900, and purchased by Theodore Martine, plaintiff in the legal action. The houses upon the leased lot are in size each 12.6 by 55, and the lease is for twenty-one years from May 1, 1869, with two covenants for renewal, each for a similar term; ground rent, $350 per annum. Both the above pieces of property were sold on the 31st day of October last, at which time No. 337 West Twenty-eighth-street brought $18,950, and the leasehold adjoining $21,800. Some difficulty being experienced in concluding that sale and arranging about payments, a resale was ordered, which resulted yesterday as noted. The aggregate realized at yesterday's auction was $600 less than at the previous sale. In regard to the other legal transaction noticed for yesterday by Mr. Miller, namely, sale of house and lot on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, the auctioneer announced that the case had been settled and the property withdrawn. No other business was transacted.

Today, at the Exchange, legal auctions, as follows, are expected to occur: By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, David McAdam, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of a house and lot situate on the north side of West Seventy-first-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 20 by 102.2. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, Supreme Court, Wm. C. Gulford, Esq., referee, of eight lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, in size each 25 by 99.11. By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, 78 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 22 by 100.

At private contract, Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, has recently sold four full size lots situate on the south side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, 125 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $3,500 each.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 3-story and attic brick h. and l., No. 151 East Broadway, s. s., between Rutgers and Pike sts.; lot 25x75, house 44 ft. deep.............$16,675

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 337 (old No. 335) West 28th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av.; lot 25x98.9, house 44 ft. deep.............18,350

2 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lease of 1 lot, Nos. 333 and 335, (old Nos. 333 and 333½) West 28th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., adjoining above, houses each 12.6x55; lot 25x98.9. Lease dated May 1, 1869; term, 21 years, with 2 renewals; ground rent $350 per annum. Sold as one parcel.............21,900

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Greenwich-lane, s. e. corner of Christopher-st., 28.4x105.6x54x103	$24,000
Madison-st., n. s., 263.7 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 22.10 x96, h. and l.	20,000
Same property, sold again	22,100
Mulberry-st., w. s., No. 115, 25x100, h. and l.	26,000
Oak-st., n. s., Nos. 30 and 32, 30.8x139.6, ½ part	13,600
Renwick-st., e. s., No. 16, 25x70	2,700
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 28x 100, h. and l.	26,000
Willett-st., e. s., No. 82, 25x100, h. and l.	14,750
28th-st., n. s., 366.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.11x98.9, h. and l.	29,000
44th-st., n. s., 192 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l., mortgage $12,500	1,500
45th-st., s. s., 405 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16x100.5, lease-hold, husband to wife	nom.
53d-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90, leasehold	1,000
86th-st., s. s., 216 8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x100.8	12,750
115th-st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27x100.11; 115th-st., lot adjoining above, in rear, 55x10.11	25,000
128th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x99.11	20,500
141st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x99.11	34,500
Avenue A, w. s., 27 ft. s. of 9th-st., 26.9x113	17,000
2d-av., s. e. corner, 10th-st., 23x70, leasehold	10,000
3d-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.8x74.1	20,000
11th-av., n. e. corner 75th-st., 100x190	4,860
Lots Nos. 109 and 110, Parcel 1, Dyckman's estate	6,800
East George property, Plot No. 126, part of, (foreclosure)	

LEASES RECORDED.

11th-st., No. 51, West, 3 years, per year	$2,200
3d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 46x97.10x58x 97.1, 21 years, per year	1,100
8th-av., No. 540, store and front cellar, 3 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS. TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST.

For sale, to close an estate, the desirable corner property situated on the NORTH-EAST CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS. A bargain to a prompt purchaser. Terms liberal.
M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 72 Cedar-st.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS are now offered in lots on the line of 5th, Madison and 4th avs., and intersecting streets. ALSO, Lots between 8th and 9th avs., at 63d, 65th, 66th, 67th, 69th, 70th, 71st, and 72d sts., at lowest rates; also, on 8th-av. (Central Park) and Grand Boulevard, some choice parcels, very reasonable to prompt purchasers.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., 44TH-ST. — WELL-FINISHED magnificently-furnished and decorated full-size dwelling for sale very reasonably; also, medium-size house, adjoining, unfurnished.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN EAST 49TH-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone English-basement house, 16 8x50x100; in good order; price, including carpets, mirrors, and gas-fixtures, $32,000.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A BEAUTIFUL house on 5th-av. at a bargain; terms easy. For full particulars apply to
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A first-class brown-stone house in excellent order; all improvements, hard-wood finish, plate-glass; suitable for a physician. Apply to owner, No. 152 East 37th-st., after 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, ADJOINING, on 4th-av., below 23d-st.: very desirable property. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE business property, well located, at Elizabeth, N. J., and rented for a term of years, to exchange for property on Long Island, Westchester County, or in the City of New-York.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ABOUT 590 ACRES OF LAND NEAR Sioux City, Iowa, for sale to close an estate.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM AND country-seat for sale, containing eighty-six acres of excellent land, thirty-two miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad; buildings in good order. Address Box No. 41, Post-office, Chappaqua, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 179 BROADWAY. HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Jarvis Slade, Esq., Receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company.

BROADWAY—The valuable five-story brown-stone building, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Lot being 26.3 feet front by 25 feet rear, by 104 feet northerly side, 103 feet southerly side. The valuable heating and ventilating apparatus, with gas fixtures, go with the building.

Maps, terms, and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC SALE OF RAILROAD HOTEL, Pemberton, Burlington County, N. J.—On the premises, 1 P. M., Jan. 16 inst., situate on New-Jersey Southern, (to Long Branch,) Hightstown and Burlington County Railroads; first-class large local and Summer boarding business; brick building, twenty-five rooms, besides three handsome stores, restaurant and Odd-fellows Hall; stabling for twenty-five head; ice-house and all out-buildings. Also four frame tenements; all on lot 100x330; everything underlet; terms easy. JOS. J. READ, No. 110 Market-st., Camden, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 28, 29, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 8 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and Other Companies. IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY. Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE. ALL NEAR WALL-ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

NO. 16 JOHN-ST.—TO LET, THE STORE, basement and subcellar in the new building, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.; heated by steam, and suitable for jewelry, plated-ware, insurance, banking, or similar business. Inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John-st.

A.—TO LET—NO. 6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large and desirable five-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size—25x115. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 85 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego to Lewiston**, on the **Niagara River**, with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge**. Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines**; is **admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business**; **45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

HOME INVESTMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE AND EASTERN RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale $300,000 First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, being the balance of entire mortgage of $800,000, at 90 per cent.

This road is now running east from Poughkeepsie to State line, connecting with Connecticut Western, and making a direct through line to Hartford and all the Eastern States, and is on the line, by the proposed Hudson River bridge, to the coal fields and all the West.

We consider these bonds a very desirable investment.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$974,762 99
Overdrafts	2,367 27
United States bonds, to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds, to secure deposits	116,750 00
Due from national banks	65,933 73
Due from State banks and bankers	1,285 66
Current expenses	4,979 69
Checks and other cash items	22,818 08
Exchanges for Clearing-house	148,928 72
Bills of national banks	29,383 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	11,006 16
Legal-tender notes	357,572 00
Clearing-house certificates	5,000 00
Total	$2,040,787 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	250,000 00
Interest	28,881 60
Profit and loss	10,000 00
Circulating notes outstanding	255,000 00
Individual deposits	1,089,867 04
Certified checks	9,010 82
Cashier's checks outstanding	50,000 00
United States deposits	43,588 79
Due to national banks	4,459 60
Total	$2,040,787 25

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1873. JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
I. N. PHELPS,
A. H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class City property. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, the 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

WE HAVE SUMS OF $4,000, $5,000, $8,000 and $10,000 to loan without bonus, for estates or improved City property. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude**. Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive **altitude**. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock at par**, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $13,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, the road is thoroughly well built, and the parties in interest are among the best business men in the country.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED COUPON BONDS,

$100,000, TEN PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN;

$300,000, EIGHT PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN;

INTEREST PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY STATE TREASURER.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.
For sale by **AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.**

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of $200,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.

$100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1918.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 2 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1873. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED.)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

THE
GREATEST NEW ROAD.

The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that that success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.

THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$150,000 ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Seven per cent. interest, payable January and July. The guarantee of principal and interest by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company indorsed on each bond. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $29,030 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 13th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872, and reopened TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, 1873.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

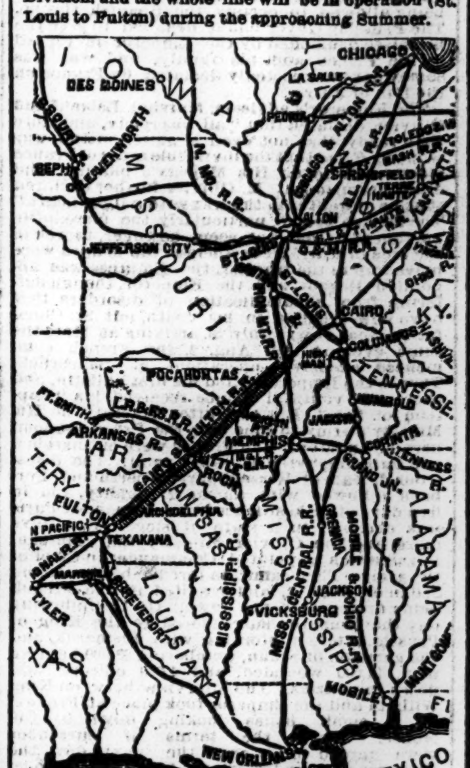
OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OPENING OF 160 MILES OF THE
Cairo & Fulton Railroad.

The LAST RAIL of the Northern Division of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD was laid on Thursday, Jan. 2. This completes the line between ST. LOUIS and LITTLE ROCK. Trains will run between those cities for business about the 15th January. About 2,000 men are at work on the Southern Division, and the whole line will be in operation (St. Louis to Fulton) during the approaching Summer.



The CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY offers the unsold balance of its Bonds. They are

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds,

DUE 1891, IN GOLD.

Interest, 7 Per Cent. Gold, Payable 1st January and 1st July.

The Land Grant of 1,920,400 acres "is one of the most valuable ever made to any road by Congress." Only a limited number of Bonds remain unsold.

Application may be made to

H. G. MARQUAND,
No. 120 Broadway.

GUARANTEED BONDS On a Completed Road.

The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No 27 Pine-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.............$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., ANDREWS & CO., Paris, BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and **UNION BANK OF LONDON.** Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. **RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.**

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 16th ult., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. ANTHONY, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAMUEL F. BARGER, JAS. H. HOYT,
PHILO C. CALHOUN, HENRY L. DYER,
H. R. KUNHARDT, D. T. HOTCHKISS,
E. F. SHEPARD, HARRY CONRAD.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 7th inst., HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President, ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President, and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, Vermont Division.

The Shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal 57 miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, OF LONG ISLAND,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 24 PINE-ST.

Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock:

$28,000 First Mortgage Sevens, due in 1887, of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED ON EACH BOND.

The Winona and St. Peter's Company forms the line of the Chicago and North-western Railroad in the State of Minnesota, is wholly owned and controlled by the latter Company, which pays the interest January and July on these bonds at its office in this City.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,448,902 72
Overdrafts	5,015 79
United States bonds to secure circulation	230,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	225,434 76
Due from national banks	73,581 69
Due from State banks and bankers	7,795 61
Banking-house	298,677 61
Other real estate	4,126 40
Taxes paid	11,259 26
Premiums	1,971 96
Cash items, (including stamps)	40,833 63
Exchanges for Clearing-house	4,145,480 62
Bills of national banks	2,500 00
Bills of State banks	1,495 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	570 96
Specie, viz.: Coin	36,897 60
Legal-tender notes	444,363 00
Clearing-house certificates	10,000 00
	$7,043,765 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus fund	56,927 06
Discount	30,266 64
Interest	11,842 31
Profit and loss	17,914 20
National bank circulation outstanding	231,000 00
Dividends unpaid	5,183 64
Individual deposits	1,848,816 27
Certified checks	3,463,483 74
Due to national banks	239,050 36
Due to State banks and bankers	345,181 89
	$7,043,765 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, EDWIN J. HUESTIS, Cashier of the National Bank of the Commonwealth in the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1873. J. B. MOTT, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct.—Attest:
EDWARD HAIGHT,
GUSTAV REYNAUD, } Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS,

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, New-York.—The annual election for directors and inspectors of election of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest, six per cent.

Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $6,277,307 18.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 308 and 309 3d-av., corner 23d-st.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors ON DEMAND, or if not withdrawn, will be compounded.

Send for Circular.
J. W. ALVORD, President. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under; five per cent. on sums over $2,000. Deposits made on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st of January, 1873.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum. ALSO, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Twenty-fourth Semi-annual Report
OF THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgage	$4,946,488 88
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	387,040 00
Invested in United States bonds, par	1,300,000 00
Invested in New-York City and County bonds, par	1,750,000 00
Invested in Brooklyn and Jersey City bonds, par	1,550,000 00
Invested in town bonds, par	10,000 00
Invested in banking-house (cost)	120,000 00
Deposits in banks and Trust Company	532,271 46
Cash in vault	35,000 00
Accrued interest, premium on stocks and investments	347,274 12
Total	$10,977,044 80

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,966,117 79
Six months' interest due depositors to Jan. 1, 1873	285,000 00
Internal revenue tax	5,759 00
Total	$10,256,876 10
Surplus	720,168 70

Usual Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 20, and, if not withdrawn, will be credited as a deposit Jan. 1. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Six per Cent. Interest paid on $5 to $5,000.

Bank-books in English, French, and German.
N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Gen. R. W. BRICE......Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH..........Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY..Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON..Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury.
L. E. TUTTLE..Assistant Treas. of the United States.

New-York City.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT..............The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES..................R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D......Pastor Shiloh Pres. Ch.
WALTER T. HATCH...............W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES......Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT...................Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. LAMBERT.......Pres. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.
E. P. SMITH.....................40 Bleecker-street.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE..Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN....Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the forty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, 1873, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 244 8TH-AV.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date from the 1st inst. Interest at Six per Cent. per annum.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, President.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1873.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

Money deposited now will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000; and on all sums exceeding $2,000, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, Acting President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of FRED. BUTTERFIELD, JACOBUS & CO. in this City, and FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO. at Bradford, England, expires this day by limitation and is dissolved.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD and LYMAN A. JACOBUS will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD.
LYMAN A. JACOBUS.
(F. H. INLOES, per FRED. BUTTERFIELD.)
EDWARD A. PRICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO. in this City, and at Bradford, England.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD.
(F. H. INLOES, per FRED. BUTTERFIELD.)
EDWARD A. PRICE.
FRED. TAYLOR.
P. B. WORRALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK.
SAML. H. SEAMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. JOHN K. MYERS RETIRES FROM our firm this date.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.
DEC. 31, 1872.

MR. JOHN P. HAINES is admitted a partner in our firm this date.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.
JAN. 1, 1873.

MR. HENRY A. STONE RETIRES FROM our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 65,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Bremen, and other ports on the Continent, and the Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMSON.....Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Church.....Saturday, Jan. 18, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading to and from Paris.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.....$30, currency

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan 11, 7 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.

and every succeeding SATURDAY and THURS. DAY, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Bremen, and other ports on the Continent, and the Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....53 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BICKETT, Thursday, Jan. 9.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents, For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VERGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WHIE.....Jan. 22, '73
RIO JAN, Capt. TWELFTREE.....Feb. 22
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON. Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS. Thursday....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thu'y, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 165 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

payable on demand, at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.

Capital.....$200,000
Assets, Jan. 1, 1873.....529,973
Liabilities.....30,327

This Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY,

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this Union Trust Company, New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proxime. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, Nos. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

TWENTY - FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 10, prox., until when the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 206 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873, until which date the transfer-book will remain closed.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

DRY-GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

JAN. 1, 1873.
ORGANIZED 1848.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,187,600 00
Stock in vestmeniels	6,001,850 00
Amount loaned on public stocks	725,500 51
Real estate, cost, $63,681 35, market value, $75,000	82,681 35
Standing on books at $63,681 35.	
Real estate, cost, $150,000, market value, $175,000	150,000 00
Standing on books at $150,000.	
Cash	425,306 12
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 90
Total	$9,997,945 03

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$9,354,919 25
Principal	$9,115,619 06
Interest credited for 1st January, 1873	239,300 19
Excess of Assets Over all Liabilities,	$612,198 78
Total	$9,997,945 03

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1873	23,909
Number of accounts opened during the year 1872	6,022
Number of accounts closed during the year 1872	4,979
Number of accounts opened since organization	73,787
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1872	$3,155,297 00
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	3,637,703 68
Amount withdrawn during the year 1872	3,442,242 12
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1872	605,104 42
Amount of interest credited depositors during the same period	482,406 68
Amount of semi-annual credits of interest for the year 1872, and when credited January, $242,963 12; July, $239,444 56.	
Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during past year, 6 and 5 per cent.	

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortages on real estate in the City of New-York, market value, $3,063,100

Stock Investments, viz:	
United States bonds, par	1,853,600 00
New-York State stocks, par	110,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par, $150,000	24,000 00
City of New-York stock, par	2,262,200 00
City of Brooklyn stock, par	230,000 00
City of Utica stock, par	92,500 00
City of Albany stock, par	254,000 00
City of Syracuse stock, par	$15,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par	104,000 00
County of New-York stock, par	536,900 00
County of Westchester bonds	196,350 00
Demand loans on United States bonds, State stock, and City of New-York stock	725,500 51
Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost	82,681 35
Real estate, market value, $175,000, cost	150,000 00
Cash	425,306 12
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 90
Total	$9,997,945 03

Sworn to before me, this 81st day of December, 1872.

W. W. LYON, Notary Public New-York County.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NO. 77.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAIL. ROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of 3 per cent was declared this day upon the stock and stock liabilities of this Company payable on and after the 1st of January next. Books close on the 10th inst. and reopen the 1st proxime. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Exchange Place.

W. RANNEY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1873.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST. NEW-YORK, JAN. 8, 1873.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th inst.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition, and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest will be carried over to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872, Jan. 6, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER JOHN-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day the usual Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 20 William-st., New-York, on the 16th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th January.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 17, 1872.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent. on the Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 10, 1873, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia, and No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 20, until Jan. 11, 1873.

RICHARD P. STEVENS, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 20 St. Nicholas Hotel, at 297 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent. payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.

A will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

TWO GENTLEMEN, ALSO TWO LADIES can have good board, with pleasant rooms; nice front room, with gas, hot and cold water in room; free use of nice parlor; 1 person but can play can have free use of piano; can also enjoy a sociable game of chess and checkers; board for gentlemen, $6 per week; ladies, $4; table boarders taken; English family. No. 383 West 35th-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Prof. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,367 Broadway.

NO. 169 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY and 6th-av.—To let, with good board, a pretty third floor of three or four connecting rooms, together or separate; improvements; private family; references.

NO. 98 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—With board, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; rooms pleasant and house first-class; will give private table if desired.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 347—SECOND FLOOR, ENTire, or suites of rooms on the second and third floors; unexceptionable table; house first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished room, third story, front, for one or two gentlemen, with board; also, one single room, fourth floor.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished room on second floor with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and a liberal table; references exchanged.

NO. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—To let, with board, parlor and bedroom on second floor, front.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, TO gentlemen, without board, nicely furnished apartments.

NO. 255 4TH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st., The world-renowned steamers

EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 826 Broadway, corner Spring; Brooklyn, corner 260-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BRADON, Superintendent.

E. B. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WITH EQUAL SPEED.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Kuhler, Gail & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN, GEORGE H. KUHLER, Executors of H. Thiermann.

jy12-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix. JOHN L. MELCHER, CHARLES G. STEVENS, Executors.

d6-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERE, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE PABST, HENRY ESCH, Executors.

d13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POULER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.

ELIZA POULER, Administratrix. VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.

s6-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POULER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.

BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN, Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

s13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1872.

FRANCIS W. MORSE, Executor.

o11-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 21 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.

CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 6 MAIDEN-lane, supply at low prices, all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Diaries, and Printing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 45 cents, $1 40 and $2 75 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

FOR SALE—OFFICE INCLOSURE, COMplete, with glass panels, cheap. Apply to WM. BRUNNER, No. 16 Walker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

OF

FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN., will sing at

STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.
THE ORIGINAL COMPANY

has been

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

by

IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS.

MANY NEW AND TOUCHING SONGS have also been added to those formerly sung.

The concert will surpass both in

VARIETY AND POWER

those which were received with such

UNIVERSAL FAVOR AND ENTHUSIASM a year ago.

THESE STUDENTS ARE ENDEAVORING TO INCREASE THE

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of last year to

SEVENTY THOUSAND.

This sum will pay for the

NEW SITE OF TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, and complete

JUBILEE HALL.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

Sale of tickets will begin THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at Steinway Hall; at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at the Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade-st. Doors open at 7. Concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

This concert will be repeated WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Tickets for sale at Swayne's book-store.

GRAND BALL,

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1873.

Tickets, $6 each. To be obtained of the following persons:

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, New-York Hotel.
Mrs. HORACE CLARK, No. 16 East 22d-st.
Mrs. DAVID WETMORE, No. 119 Lexington-av.
Mrs. Dr. J. MARION SIMS, No. 227 Madison-av.
Boxes of Mrs. R. H. VANADIKEN, No. 431 5th-av.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

MATINEE READINGS

ISATURDAY, Jan. 11, 3 P. M., Association Hall. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Hall, and Schirmer's.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 11:30 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (

FIRE DANGERS.

Important Action of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

A Thorough Inspection of All Large Buildings to be Made.

The Dangers and the Methods of Extinguishing Flames to be Examined—The Combustibles Law—Boilers in the Schools.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have now begun to make a thorough inspection of all large buildings in this City, whether public or private. A few days ago the Board passed a resolution requesting the Committee on Combustibles to visit, or cause to be visited, with all possible speed, every theatre, public school-house, and large factory in the City, as well as any other large buildings which are either occupied or frequented by a large number of persons. The reason for this inspection is to ascertain what means or methods are at hand in those edifices for extinguishing fires. The Committee will also examine these buildings to ascertain the apparent danger, if any, of fire originating in these buildings, and also examine the facilities for extinguishing the same.

The Committee began its labors yesterday afternoon by thoroughly inspecting the Metropolitan Hotel. The examination was made by Fire-Commissioner Blair, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Charles E. Gildersleve, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, Assistant-Engineer Eli Bates and Mr. McCosker, the Department Surveyor. The result of this inspection has not yet been made public, as the Committee desire to present the result of their labors to the Board in a collective and complete form. Other inspections will follow, and the City be thoroughly examined. Besides the fire dangers, the Committee will also examine into the facilities at hand for communicating fire alarms, the law calling for such action, as will be seen by the following quotation:

"The proprietors of all manufactories, hotels, tenement-houses, boarding and lodging houses, warehouses, stores and offices, theatres and music-halls, and the authorities having charge of the public schools and other public buildings, churches, and other places where large numbers of persons are congregated for purposes of worship, instruction, or amusement, shall provide such means for communicating alarms and extinguishing fires, and communicating necessary information to the Police, as said Commissioners and the Police Commissioners shall prescribe. And said Commissioners may detail, not to exceed two members of the Fire Department, at each and every place of amusement where machinery and scenery are used, while such place is open to the public, whose duty it shall be to guard against fire, and have charge and control of the means provided for its extinguishment, and shall have the control and direction of the employes of the place to which they may be detailed for the purpose of extinguishing any fire which may occur therein."

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS AND THE COMBUSTIBLES LAW.

The Combustible Material act of April, 1871, from which the foregoing extract was cut, also imposed additional duties upon the Fire Commissioners of this City. It requires them, among other things, to have ample means for communicating alarms and extinguishing fires provided in all manufactories, hotels, tenement-houses, warehouses, stores and offices, theatres and music halls, public schools, churches, and all places where large numbers of persons congregate for worship, instruction, and amusement. To extinguish fires in places of amusement where machinery and scenery are used, the Commissioners were empowered to detail two members of the Fire Department at each, who were to have the control and direction of the employes. In conversation with a reporter of the TIMES, yesterday, the Commissioners said that this section of the law was a dead letter. To carry it out would require at least a hundred men. They have not been willing to deplete the regular force of the Department to that extent, and have no funds to pay for the services of additional firemen. For the same reason, other sections of this law were not enforced. Those relating to the storage of explosive compounds have been rendered inoperative, to some extent, by the resistance of the merchants and the inaction of the Corporation Counsel. The Commissioners mentioned, as an instance of this, the "union torpedo" explosion in Beekman-street. When that took place, they had no less than six suits pending against the owners of the torpedoes for violation of the law. The regulations for the proper storage of oil of all descriptions, the Commissioners are convinced, from the reports made to them, have been complied with.

STEAM BOILERS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITHOUT ENGINEERS.

The public mind has fresh cause for disturbance in regard to the present condition of our public schools. A case of gross negligence in the management of these institutions, whereby the lives of many thousands of children are daily in peril, has just been brought to light, by the activity of School Inspector George H. Mackay, of the Third District. He found that in all the schools heated by steam, the sole charge of these boilers was in the hands of men entirely incompetent through ignorance for such important duties, and that from their incapacity the safety of the schools and the lives of the scholars were jeopardized.

The law relating to public schools requires that each school in which a steam-boiler is used shall be furnished by the Board of Education with a man to take charge of the boilers, and whose qualifications for the office shall be duly certified by the Board of Education. In all of these schools Mr. Macky found that the men in charge of the boilers were, not only incompetent, but had never received certificates of their competency, and had, with one exception, been taken from the position of janitors to fill the responsible ones now held by them. The one exception is a man whose only knowledge of steam-boilers is derived from his having at one time worked in a boiler-foundry. But this man, like the rest, is without a certificate of competency, and received his appointment from Mr. O'Brien, the Engineer to the Board of Education. In this condition of affairs, Mr. Mackay addressed the following letter to the Captain of the Sanitary Police:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

SIR: I have reason to believe that the persons in charge of the boilers in the schools in the Third District, comprising the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, are not competent engineers, but have, in the majority of cases, been taken from the position of janitor and placed in the one they now hold. I fear their retention may result disastrously to the scholars in the schools in which they are employed, and I respectfully request that the engineers (so called) in the district herein named be examined by your Department, and the result made known to me as early as is expedient. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE H. MACKAY,
No. 356 West Twentieth-street,
Inspector Third District.

To Capt. Yule, Police Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the letter was read, and it was resolved to send a copy of it to the Board of Public Instruction, with the request that all persons employed to take care of steam-boilers be sent before the Sanitary Police for examination as to their capabilities. Here the matter at present stands. The Police Board can do nothing further, and until a meeting of the Board of Education occurs no action will be taken. What will then be done is not very clear, though it has been stated that the Board of Education are preparing a bill for the Legislature in reference to this matter. In the Third District the ten schools have each an average attendance of 1,500 children, whose lives are daily periled by this criminal carelessness, and it is believed that a similar state of things exists in nearly every other school district in the City.

In a number of the schools of the City ordinary stoves are still used for heating purposes, and answer very well, besides being entirely free from danger; but the steam-boilers in use in the majority of the schools are a recent introduction, of complicated design, and requiring considerable skill and experience in their management. The introduction of these steam-boilers is stated to have been one of the numerous jobs of the old Municipal Ring, and were furnished to schools already well supplied with the ordinary methods of heating. A rigid examination into the condition of the Public Schools in every district of the City is now to be made, and the excitement which the announcement of the present condition of the schools in the Third District will create, will, it is hoped, urge the Board of Education on to prompt and vigorous action in removing all grounds for alarm in the minds of the public. A further cause for alarm is given in the report presented on Wednesday last to the Board of Health by Drs. Post and Viele, who were detailed to make a thorough inspection of the public schools throughout the City. This report states that out of fifty-five schools examined, twelve of them have no fire-escapes and several of these are the most largely-attended schools in the City. The subjoined are the schools reported to be in this dangerous condition: No. 32 Cannon-street, No. 30 Allen-street, No. 64 Chrystie-street, No. 101 Lewis-street, No. 68 Elm-street, No. 42 First-street, Nos. 32, 34 and 36 City Hall-place, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-street, No. 117 Cedar-street, No. 427 East Sixteenth-street, No. 293 Pearl-street, No. 196 Seventh-street, No 3 Stone-street.

The Liberal Republicans Reorganizing for the Year.

The first meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee, for the present year, was held last evening at No. 814 Broadway, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, President of the Committee for the last year, in the chair. The credentials of the delegates were received, and a proposition was made to re-elect the outgoing officers. The Chairman objected, and after an animated discussion the motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Thomas E. Stewart was re-elected Chairman by acclamation. Mr. Foster spoke of the necessity of speedy action in regard to their organization, remarking that those who desired delay were those who wanted to go over to Tammany Hall. A committee was appointed to take action in regard to the election of other officers. Resolutions were adopted censuring the action of the Administration in regard to the Louisiana difficulty, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Foster, Mr. McComber, and others, charging the President with despotism, and his policy as tending to a disruption of the Republic. The meeting then adjourned.

TWEED'S CASE.

Fighting for Time—Only Three More Jurors—Ten in all Obtained.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed, yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Davis. The prosecution was conducted by Lyman Tremain and Wheeler H. Peckham, and the prisoner was represented by Messrs. John Graham, D. D. Field, William Fullerton, John Burrill, and W. O. Bartlett. The day was spent in a series of arguments and legal disputes, and it was very near the usual time for adjourning before the effort to secure additional jurors was successful, and three more were obtained. In this case the prosecution is entitled to only three peremptory challenges, and the defendant to five, and all legal expedients are resorted to by counsel on both sides to prevent their exhaustion. The prosecution has challenged two jurors peremptorily and the defendant three, and two long jury panels have been called. The first juror called yesterday was Joseph C. Davison, and he was rejected on the challenge for principal cause. Marc Eidlitz and Joseph Morris Cohen were excused for having entertained opinions. Ellic Pollock was objected to on the ground that he was not a citizen. He arrived in this country from Bavaria when only ten years of age, and never took out his papers, believing his father's naturalization rendered it unnecessary. No positive proof of the father's citizenship was the basis of the objection. The Court held that the witness was a citizen and denied the challenge. Mr. Tremain challenged him peremptorily on the part of the prosecution. Paul Prytbel was excused for having formed and expressed an opinion.

Dennison R. Parker, No. 9 Hubert-street; Patrick J. Keady, No. 255 Henry-street, and Richard Dawson, liquors, No. 615 Greenwich-street, were then examined, and being found competent jurors were severally accepted and sworn in. This made ten jurors and two more only are required.

Zachariah Stern, Wm. R. Thurston, and James Taber were excused. The Court then adjourned to this morning.

The Jumel Case—Mme. Jumel's Admissions Excluded.

William Henry Carroll, a colored man, eighty-three years old, was the first witness called in the Jumel case yesterday. He had been Mme. Jumel's coachman, and the plaintiff wished to show that Mme. Jumel had told the witness of the existence of an illegitimate son of hers. This evidence was, however, objected to, and excluded by Judge Shipman, as was also his testimony on another point which the claimant wanted to prove by him—namely, that Mme. Jumel was a woman of very violent temper; that she always carried a pistol, and that she once, in a fit of passion, attempted to shoot a man named Lewis. George Washington Hunt, who was once employed by Mme. Jumel, was called to show that Mme. Jumel had told him that she had a son of the same name in Providence. Judge Shipman also refused to admit this. Then the plaintiff's attorneys called Mrs. Helen N. L. Beers, an acquaintance of Mme. Jumel, to prove that not only had Mme. Jumel admitted that she had had an illegitimate son, but expressed a desire to see him and to have him come and live with her. The defense deny that Mme. Jumel ever made such statements, and objected to the evidence, which was excluded by Judge Shipman, under previous rulings. At the afternoon session this witness was submitted to a long cross-examination to test her memory. Mr. Chatfield stated that he had many other witnesses who could prove that Mme. Jumel had acknowledged to having had an illegitimate child, and he could establish by one witness that she kept Bowen's likeness with her. All this evidence was not allowed to be offered, however, Judge Shipman cautioning the jurors not to assume that such testimony had been given.

Poor Children of the East Side.

Ten thousand poor children have already shared the benefits of the TIMES' appeal in their behalf, and many more will yet be provided for. Seventeen of the Children's Aid Society's schools have enjoyed pleasant Christmas festivals and received much-needed clothing and shoes, besides their daily substantial hot dinners—the only good meal many of them receive. The Thirteenth Ward School, connected with the Rivington-street Lodging-house, held their Christmas festival yesterday, which was a most successful and pleasant affair. Great efforts had been made by the teachers—Miss Johnson, Miss Alburtus, and Miss Cherry—to render the occasion alike enjoyable to visitors and scholars, and they richly merited the compliments of Mr. Brace and other gentlemen who were present. The exercises of the children were of a high order, and consisted of songs, recitations, and humorous selections. One modest little girl, Maggie Irving, eight years old, attracted special attention by the charming sweetness of her voice. The duet, "Let the Dead and the Beautiful Rest," in which she sang, drew tears from many eyes. About 200 children were present, many of their parents, and a large number of other visitors. Mr. Brace presided on the occasion, and in a graceful speech at the close presented one of the teachers, who is to leave for another sphere of labor, a beautiful toilet set, as a token of regard from some of the scholars.

A Probable Murder.

Michael Brady, of No. 4 Carmine-street, was, on the morning after New-Year's Day, found in the rear of No. 59 Thompson-street, bearing on his body evidences of having been robbed and murdered. John Morse, a colored man, residing in No. 59 Thompson-street, informed the Police of the occurrence, and they have since been trying to elucidate the mystery. On Wednesday night Officer Mullin, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the man Morse and a white girl named Lillian Hollis, who lives with him, on a charge of robbing a colored sailor named George W. Brisco. When Morse was searched, a watch, which was identified as being worn by Brady the day before his death, was found in his possession. The fact that Brady was seen in company with Morse the night he met his death and the finding of the watch in Morse's possession cast strong suspicion on the latter. The case will be sent before the Grand Jury. Meanwhile Morse and the girl Hollis, who were brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, were locked up for trial, without bail, on a charge of robbery.

A Trial of the Gyro-Pigeon—Match at Mineola, Long Island.

In yesterday's TIMES a brief description was given of the gyro-pigeon, a mechanical bird, to be used in shooting contests. Yesterday, under the auspices of Mr. Bergh, a practical trial of the "bird" was made at Mineola. Some difficulty was experienced from the frozen ground, but, the mechanism being once secured, the birds flew away readily. A scrub match of twenty-five birds each was made between two of the reportorial corps, which resulted in a score of twelve and ten, which, considering the disadvantages under which they labored, was quite fair.

The steel birds, when flying, presented the uncertain movements of a genuine pigeon. When the bird was struck its direction was changed, and it fell to the ground much the same as a live bird, and when picked up showed distinctly the mark of every shot. It was the general opinion that the gyro-pigeon could in every way afford the pleasurable excitement of a shooting match, without the brutality which attends the slaughter of live birds.

The Arson Arrests.

William H. Kidd, the merchant charged with having attempted to set fire to and blow up the premises No. 83 Murray-street, by means of trains of powder laid through the building, and Kalman Lippe, charged with having set fire to his art-gallery, at No. 75 Nassau-street, were arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, yesterday. Fire-Marshal McSpedon detailed the evidence against them, which has already been published in the TIMES, and the prisoners were held for examination, which will take place on Monday next. Fire-Marshal McSpeden, however, before taking Kidd to Court, took additional testimony in the case, which was of an important character.

The New-York Stock Exchange.

The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have placed the following securities upon the list:

The bonds of the State of New-York dated 1st July, 1872, payable in 1887; interest six per cent., payable 1st January and 1st July; principal and interest in gold. The amount of the issue is $942,900 registered, and $620,000 coupon. The latter may be converted into the former at the pleasure of the holder. The bonds are to be called New-York Six per Cent. Canal Gold Loan, 1887, registered, and New-York Six per Cent. Canal Gold Loan, 1887, coupon.

The Governing Committee have also decided that in the case of the forged coupons of the Union Pacific Income Bonds, that hereafter when bonds are ordered back, coupons must follow the same course, on satisfactory proof of their having been cut from and belonging to the bonds.

All action hereafter by Subcommittees will conform to this ruling of the Governing Committee.

A NEW BISHOP.

Consecration of Dr. Hare, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Indians.

It is not often in the history of Christianity that the civil powers have been in advance of the Church in opening the way and inviting the action of religious bodies for the christianization of heathen tribes. When governments, through their ambassadors or the agencies of commerce, have pioneered the way among the heathen, it has generally resulted in making them ten-fold more the children of the devil than before, through such influences as are sown among them in the shape of vile diseases, rum, blasphemy, and falsehood. The singular spectacle is presented today, however, of the Government of the United States leading the religious bodies in its effort to christianize the Indian tribes in this country. It is undoubtedly true that in the past it has furnished the chief barrier to the dissemination of the Gospel among them in the iniquitous policy it has pursued toward the Indians. The latest fruit of the new peace policy of the Government is shown in the recent action of the Episcopal Church in electing a Bishop to the Indians which have been assigned to its care, a new thing in the history of that Church in this country, and a new departure from former customs of its House of Bishops. The Episcopalians have been very active in bringing about the adoption of the present policy toward the Indians, and yesterday, in Philadelphia, witnessed the crowning achievement of their missionary work in this direction, and the consecration of a Bishop specially to that long-neglected people.

The occasion was made more interesting by the circumstance of the Bishop consecrate being the one hundredth Bishop set apart by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and such has been the rapid growth of the Episcopate in late years that the oldest (and presiding) Bishop of that Church has personally known ninety-one out of the one hundred.

Rev. William Hobart Hare, S. T. D., the new Bishop, is a grandson of Bishop Hobart, former Bishop of New-York, and the son of Rev. G. E. Hare, D. D., Professor of Biblical Learning in the Divinity School of Philadelphia. He is only thirty-four years of age, and has, for the past two years, served the Church with great acceptableness and success as the Secretary of the Foreign Department of Missions. This is his second call to the Episcopate, although the first (to be Bishop of Africa) was not perfected, and because of his valuableness as Foreign Secretary, the tender of the bishopric was not made to him. It is understood that he had a majority of the House of Bishops, however, in favor of his election.

The consecration of Dr. Hare took place yesterday, in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. There were present twelve Bishops, and about 100 Presbyters, (seventy in surplices,) and the church was filled with an attentive congregation. The Presiding Bishop of the Church, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, an infirm but faithful and greatly beloved servant of the Lord, was the consecrator, assisted by Bishops Lee, of Delaware; Williams, of Connecticut; Potter, of New-York; Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, and Stephens, of Pennsylvania. The Bishop elect was presented by Bishops Clarkson, of Nebraska, and Howe, of Central Pennsylvania. The sermon was preached by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. The church presented a very beautiful appearance in its Christmas garlands and festoons. The font contained a magnificent mass of flowers, the gift of ladies, personal friends of the Bishop elect.

The services were exceedingly impressive. Bishop Whipple's sermon was delivered with great feeling, particularly his address to the candidate. Many within and without the chancel were visibly affected.

Last night Bishop Hare received his friends at his father's residence, and to-night a grand missionary meeting in behalf of the Indian work will be held at St. Luke's.

On Sunday night, the new Bishop to the Indians will make his first Episcopal address at the missionary meeting to be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, in this City.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Last Night, at Association Hall.

Association Hall was not more than half filled by the audience which assembled, last evening, to hear the lecture, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the subject of Compulsory Education. Mr. Beecher began by referring to the growing movement in favor of education, both by the masses of people and their Governments, and not of the individual merely, but of the whole nation, from the top to the bottom of society. Great Britain was moving for reformation by means of education. The only question in that country was this: Shall the State educate, or shall the Church? There could be no doubt that it would be settled in that, as in other lands, that the State should educate, not the priest. It was the education of Germany that had raised it a head and shoulders above all the other nations of Christian Europe, where governments were now beginning to find that an educated people was indispensable to political power. In the German army ninety-eight per cent. of the soldiers could read and write; in the French Army, only forty-eight per cent., and, of course, it went down. The education of the whole people not only increased the military strength of a State, but its wealth-producing power. If workmen did not like their present position, let them educate themselves to higher thoughts; for, as sure as there was a God in heaven, no man could be kept down who had educated brains. In this country, with its heterogeneous population, Mr. Beecher argued that the Government would be imperiled without the education of all. He was in favor of woman suffrage, and not afraid of universal suffrage when votes were cast intelligently. Since universal suffrage was a foregone conclusion, it had become a national necessity to educate the whole youthful population of every State, which should make provision for that purpose by a general tax. Mr. Beecher further maintained that morality and the industries should be taught in the schools, and education be compulsory. The very existence of a State required it to educate the whole body of its citizens. Religion, sectarian religion, was not only not necessary to its existence, but it was the worst thing it had to contend against. The State, then, ought to educate its population in the elements of literature; in the groundwork of humility, truth, honesty, temperance, self-control, fidelity, industry, patriotism. Mr Beecher would have every boy and girl so brought up that they could earn their own living, and the free schools so good that no private schools could live in their neighborhood. In closing, he showed that if a State possessed the right to determine how a man should build, and to take his land, if it wanted it, if its interests required children to be educated, it had the right to enforce their education.

An Example Worthy of Imitation—Fifteen Hundred Children Made Happy.

Fifteen hundred children were made happy at Middletown, N. J., on Tuesday last. Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, with his usual liberality, provided a grand sleighing expedition for all the children attending the public schools in the district. Hundreds of sleighs came to the starting-point, where they were anxiously awaited by the children in charge of their respective teachers. Pleasure beamed in the eyes of the little ones, both boys and girls, as they bounded into the sleighs and made themselves comfortable by warm covering provided for the occasion. A large number of the friends and relations of the children was present, and gave three hearty cheers for Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, which were responded to by the pupils as the sleighs started off. The jingling of so many bells, the joyous hilarity of the children, and the cheers of the assembled multitude made the scene a very pleasant one indeed. The ride on the sleighs was thoroughly enjoyed, and will be gratefully remembered by the recipients.

Death of James H. Welles.

Mr. James H. Welles, well known in railroad circles, died yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was the son of Gen. Henry Welles, of Bradford County, Penn. The deceased graduated at Amherst College in 1843, after which he was admitted to the Bar in his native State, Pennsylvania. He soon after relinquished this profession, and in 1849 he contracted for and built a section of the Erie Railroad, and subsequently a portion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the first twenty-five miles of the Houston Texan Central Line. In 1854 he married the daughter of Henry Wells, Esq., of Aurora, N. Y., and since that period he resided in this City.

The Rumored Suit Against Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Custom-house officials would say but little yesterday concerning the rumored suit against Phelps, Dodge & Co. for $1,800,000. The general opinion seemed to be that the firm had been guilty of no fraud, but there was a dispute of some character concerning the construction of the law in regard to duties. The members of the firm who were appealed to for information, said that there was some question existing between themselves and the Government, but that there was no need to push it to a suit, for as soon as they were convinced that anything was due to the Government it would be cheerfully paid without legal proceedings.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Lyric Coterie gave their seventh reception at Trenor's Lyric Hall last evening.

Mrs. Scott Siddons will give readings at Association Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The new organization of the German Republican Central Committee for 1873 will take place next week.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday united in matrimony Geo. H. Kelsey, aged twenty-four, of Meriden, Conn., and Anna Boughton, aged eighteen, of Springfield, Mass.

Roundsmen Day, Linden, and Keating were yesterday promoted to be acting Sergeants by the Board of Police, and assigned to First, Eighteenth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts.

Walter Joyce, aged thirty-one, of No. 813 First-avenue, fell into the cellar of the new building at the corner of Dey-street and Broadway, yesterday, and fractured his collar-bone.

The failure of a London house for $500,000 was announced by cable, yesterday. As the house has no connections in this City, the matter was hardly taken into account by the Street.

Theodore Jacobs, of No. 177 Greene-street, was taken before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with retailing liquor without having paid the special tax. He gave $500 bail to answer.

At Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, the brute Hickey, who threw his wife out of a window on Wednesday night, was committed by Justice Bixby to await the result of the woman's injuries.

Yesterday the outer room of Mayor Havemeyer's office was filled with applicants for places. Each applicant was received in turn by Mr. Whittemore and then introduced to Mr. Havemeyer.

John O'Shea, aged twenty-one, of No. 337 Spring-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 43 North River, yesterday morning, and was rescued from drowning by John W. Hoefman, of the barge Relief.

Detective Golden of the Central Office arrested G. T. Bradbury and H. S. Sturges, yesterday, for having in their possession a quantity of raw silk, stolen from the steamer Wyoming on the 15th of October last.

The sidewalks in several streets are filled with ash-barrels. They have been allowed to remain there for the past week, their contents not having been removed by the City authorities. This neglect has caused much trouble and inconvenience to housekeepers.

In the matter of W. H. Bell against the Chamberlain and Controller of the City, to compel payment of salary for superintending the printing of indices to the County records, Judge Barrett, yesterday, rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff. The amount claimed is nearly $7,000.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, President Agnew in the chair. Leave was given to Gen. Newton, United States Engineers, to use part of the dock at the foot of East Seventeenth-street as a berth for the scow used at the Hell Gate rock-drilling. Various reports were read, none of special public interest, and the meeting adjourned.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Police Department, and to the various Police Justices in the City, an ordinance prohibiting, under certain penalties, the posting of advertisements or other matter upon any public lamp-post, telegraph-pole, shade-tree, or fire hydrant within the City limits.

At the last meeting of the New-York Athletic Club, W. E. Van Wyck presiding, Messrs. H. E. Buermeyer, M. E. Burris, and C. H. Cone were appointed a committee to act with the Caledonia Club to memorialize the Central Park Commissioners to set apart a portion of the Park (about Sixty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue) for athletic exercises for young men.

Commissioner Van Nort has addressed a circular to the various heads of bureaus in the Department of Public Works, requiring them, in order to meet the reduced appropriations for the year 1873, to exercise the greatest possible economy, consistent with efficiency, and to report the names of such persons in their respective bureaus whose services can be dispensed with.

In the suit of Joseph Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, instituted to compel the Board of Audit to allow his increase of pay to the extent of $2,500 per year, the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday rendered a decision against Young's application, on the ground that the Board of Audit was no longer in existence, and hence a mandamus could not be effective against it.

The examination in the case of James F. Clark, William Rushmore, William Sutton, and Joseph D. King, quartermasters, and James Schofield, cook, all employed on the National line steamer Denmark, who were arrested for smuggling a large quantity of goods into this port on the last trip of the steamer from Liverpool, was yesterday concluded before Commissioner Osborn, and the prisoners committed to Ludlow-street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN.

A committee of Aldermen are to make an investigation of the affairs of the East River Bridge Company.

The second trial of Fanny Hyde, for the killing of George W. Watson, is set down for the 20th instant, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

During the week beginning Jan. 13, two Justices of the Supreme Court will sit at Circuit in Kings County, and forty cases will be called on the Calendar each day.

Yesterday morning two notorious Fifth Ward characters, named John McCormack and John Clam, were arrested while in the act of committing a burglary at the store of Henry H. Gardiner, No. 3 York-street.

Roundsman Cooney and Officers Gill, Walker, Ratigan, and Henry made a raid on a cock-pit, in Hamilton-avenue, yesterday morning, and arrested the proprietor, John Curran, and three spectators.

The streets and sidewalks, Wednesday night and yesterday, were covered with a thin, smooth glaze of ice, a source of imminent danger to the lives and limbs of pedestrians. A number of accidents, resulting in broken and dislocated bones, were reported.

A petition was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by creditors of the Breslau Manufacturing Company, of Breslau, Queens County, Long Island, to have the company declared bankrupt. The matter is set down for hearing on the 16th instant.

Yesterday morning the frame house owned by Alois Ticket, at the rear of No. 58 Throop-avenue, caught fire from a stove-pipe and was totally destroyed; fully insured. Wm. Meyers, the occupant, lost all his furniture, valued at $600; insured for $500 in the Kings County Insurance Company.

Wednesday night Edward Coghlan, of No. 381 Baltic-street, went home in a state of intoxication and abused his wife in a brutal manner. He threw her on the floor and stamped on her person. Yesterday morning Coghlan renewed his maltreatment of the poor woman. He was arrested and held for examination.

Frederick Weir, charged with stabbing Henry Seigler in the arm, in Cook-street, Williamsburg, Christmas night, causing death by hemorrhage from the wound, was held, yesterday, by Coroner Whitehill, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Weir's son, John, aged nineteen years, was also held as an accessory.

STATEN ISLAND.

The taxable property in Richmond County is about $7,600,000.

The choir of Trinity Church will sing the service in St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Sunday evening. The proceeds of the collection will be given to the Smith Infirmary of Tompkinsville.

NEW-JERSEY.

One hundred and fifty men have been discharged from the Erie Railway shops, in Jersey City, this week.

A. Speer's stables, in the rear of his wine warehouse, at Passaic Village, were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss $2,000.

The internal revenue receipts for the fourth New-Jersey Collection District, during the last month, were $220,265.

A laborer named Sullivan was badly injured in the leg by a premature blast, while at work in Jersey City yesterday.

The meeting of citizens of Irvington held on Wednesday evening, resolved to oppose the movement for annexation to Newark.

Henry Monaghan, employed in the Trenton Rolling Mill, died yesterday from injuries received by being struck by a fly-wheel on Wednesday.

It is rumored in political circles in New-Jersey that Hon. John W. Essex will be President of the Senate, and Hon. R. S. Leaming, of Cape May, Speaker of the House.

A Hollander named Wenn was struck by a train and killed at Passaic Village yesterday morning, while at work on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad.

Jacob Kuntz, employed as a keeper at the Snake Hill Penitentiary, disappeared on Saturday last with a considerable amount of money in his possession, and has not since been seen.

The annual meeting and State Convention of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance will be held Thursday, Jan. 23, in Taylor Hall, Trenton. The railroads will issue tickets at reduced rates, good for four days.

Henry Hulme, a livery-stable keeper in New-York, was committed to jail in Newark, yesterday, for receiving stolen property. A horse, wagon, and harness, stolen from Charles Smith, of East Newark, were found in his stable.

In the case of the body of the child found in the Morris Canal, on Tuesday morning, a verdict was rendered, yesterday, by the Coroner's jury, that the child came to its death by drowning at the hands of some persons unknown.

The Police Commissioners of Jersey City held a meeting last evening, at which Officer Martin Kelley was tried for drunkenness, and Officer Kipp for being absent from his post. There was no quorum of the Board present, and the meeting adjourned after receiving testimony.

The wife and brother of Van Wagener, who was drowned at the California Dock, Jersey City, are quarreling over his effects, and the body yet lies unburied. Mrs. Van Wagener had not lived with her husband for several years, and the brother claims she has no right to the property.

At Newfoundland, on Wednesday afternoon, a freight-train on the Midland Railroad, bound to New-York, ran into the rear of another freight-train, demolishing five cars. Albert Roberts, engineer of the train which ran into the preceding train, jumped from his locomotive and was killed. His remains were taken to his home in Newfoundland, N. Y.

The Centre-Street Fire.

The inquest on the victims of the fire in the Caxton Building, Centre-street, was continued by Coroner Herrman yesterday. James Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, considered the building safe. It was constructed by Morse & Ledman, first-class builders. In case of part damage by fire the owner could legally repair it in precisely the same way. The fall of the building was most likely due to the girders giving way. The building laws should be amended, and all buildings to be used as factories should be built fire-proof.

John Vanderbeck, Inspector of Department of Buildings, inspected the fire-escapes on Feb. 21, 1871, and found them safe. The action of rust would interfere with the drop-ladders. Iron stairways on the outside of buildings are undoubtedly the best fire-escapes. The inquest will be concluded today.

Decline in Erie Stock.

Erie declined yesterday by reason of the reports spread that Jay Gould had allowed a mortgage of $1,000,000 to remain on the Jersey property which he turned over to the Company in restitution. The counsel of the Company did not deny the rumor, but said that there were some drawbacks on the property turned over by Gould which have yet to be cleared off. There is also a rumor of some hitch in the final settlement between President P. H. Watson and Jay Gould. The latter agreed to clear off several outstanding claims against the property restored to the Company at the time of settlement, and it is reported that he does not at present seem inclined to do so.

Trial of the Jersey City Board of Public Works.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the members of the Board of Public Works for giving a contract for the building of a sewer in Van Vorst-street without advertisement was concluded. Mr. Linn, of counsel for the defense, held that the contract made by Bumsted with Mr. Robertson did not bind the city. Mr. Winfield followed. Prosecuting Attorney Garretson closed on behalf of the State. The Judge having delivered an elaborate charge the jury retired early in the afternoon. At 10 o'clock last night they had not returned a verdict to Judge Randolph, who was awaiting the verdict at his house.

The remaining indictments against the members of the Board of Public Works were postponed, and the defendants entered into $3,000 bail each. In the matter of the indictments against the Police Commissioners and Chief McWilliams for conspiracy in advancing money to the Police Captains, Mr. Dixon moved that they be discharged. Decision reserved.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Cattle firm and fairly active. Receipts, 700 head; fair to good Steers, $4 75@$5 75; choice to extra, $5 90@6 50; outside for a lot averaging 1,422 lbs. Shipments, 800 head. Live Hogs active and firm. Receipts, 18,000 head. The returns are not all in. Sales at $3 75@4. Shipments, 3,500 head.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 9.—Cattle is fairly active; Tops and Commons scarce; very best on sale today, 6c.@7½c.; that generally rated first quality, 5c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,893 head; sales, 1,539 head. Hogs in moderate demand; the receipts were heavy; sales at 5¾c.@6c.; receipts, 10,113 head. Sheep are in light supply and the demand is good; sales at 4¼c.@7c.; receipts, 370 head.

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It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best secured and promoted, and will constantly study the wants of the people rather than the wishes of the politicians.

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Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the public, rather than any clique of professional "politicians." On all subjects, it will maintain an attitude of perfect independence. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper.

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Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—L. L. Lorillard, Jas. Wadsworth, Miss B. Bradford, Jas. W. Smythe and wife, Frank Burbank, F. C. Ris, R. P. Cushe, H. Staffhell and wife, T. A. Cusson, Thos. Maddox and wife, Mrs. Zakrzewski, Dr. R. Hunter, John Franklyn, Chas. Underwood, John Turner, Oscar Turner, William Turner, Mrs. Sarah J. Day, Charles Conklin, Joseph L. Kellinger.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship St. Thomas, from Savanilla and St. Thomas.—Mrs. Jenny, servant, and 3 children, L. E. E. Truendale, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Nichols, Don D. Tamage, Don Manuel Sequin, A. Chisholm, S. G. Booth, J. A. Ward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:52 | Moon sets....4:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.4:59 | Gov. Island..5:48 | Hell Gate....7:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Morro Castle, Merton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Tyrian, (Br.,) Murdock, Savannah, Henderson Bros.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Bark Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballan, Vera Cruz, R. Murray, Jr.; St. Mary, Hallowell, Iquique, &c., Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Hunter, (Br.,) Wilson, Nassau for orders, Alex. Murphy & Co.; Nellie Antrim, Frey, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Estelle, (Br.,) Bishop, Buenos Ayres, &c., Henry & Parker; Shasta, Brown, Havana.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Thomas, (Br.,) Dradeford, Savanilla Dec. 28, and Kingston Jan. 2, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Had moderate weather to Hatteras; from thence 36 hours, with fresh N. and N. E. winds and thick fog; had the engines slowed 8 hours.

Ship Princess Alexandra, (of Greenock,) Lathrop, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Will load for Liverpool. The P. A. is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Brasil, (of London,) Mackenzie, Rio Janeiro Nov. 24, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to Wright, Brown & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Dec. 4 in lon. 30 W.; had strong N. E. trades, with heavy squalls; Dec. 16, in a heavy squall from N. E., carried away mizzenmast head; was 16 ds. from Cape Hatteras to Hampton Roads, with strong variable winds, snow, and fog; since leaving the Roads, moderate weather.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, St. Pierre, Mart., 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had moderate weather to Hatteras; from thence 4 ds., with strong N. and N. W. winds; Jan. 7, lat. 39, lon. 74, saw schr. Jas. McCarty, bound S.

Bark Allemannia, (N. G.,) Miller, Maracaibo 29 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Maria Fannie, (Aust.,) Miletich, Boulogne 53 ds., with cement to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Took the southern passage, and had strong, variable winds; lost two boats, and lost and split sails; was 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Ferguson, San Blas 28 ds., with cocoa-nuts and mahogany to G. Wessels. Had strong variable gales the entire passage; carried away fore-boom, and split sails; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Gould, Canning, N. S., 21 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Rowland, Fernandina, Fla., 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to A. Abbot.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Newton, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Allen & Pharo—vessel to master.

Schr. Electric Flash, McDonald, Grand Menan, with fish to master.

Schr. Carrie Sayward, Williams, Grand Menan, with fish to order.

Schr. Marcena, Hamilton, Grand Menan, with fish to order.

Schr. Lyndon, Crockett, Eastport, with lumber to order.

Schr. Georgie D. Loud, Wall, St. George, with plaster.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Panthea, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John W. Rumsey, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Price, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. E. H. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport.
Schr. S. S. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Hattie Mayo, Day, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; William Cory, for Liverpool; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; ship British Viceroy, for Liverpool; brigs Annie Gardner, for Demerara; Robert Mowe, for Barbados; Faustina, for Havana; bark Smyrniote, for Syria for orders; schr. Adeline Elwood, for Galveston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Arr. schr. Stampede, from Jacksonville; ship Looloo, from Java, and bark Sunny Region, from Shields.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—Arr. steamer Virginia from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Georgia for New-York; barks Clokar, for Barcelona; Walter, for Boston; schrs. Carrie J. Webb, for Georgetown, D. C., and the E. H. Naylor, for Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 9.—Arr. steam-ship Charles W. Lord, from Philadelphia; ship Annabella, from Liverpool; schr. Matilda Brooks, from New-York, and brig Frontier, from Portland.

Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York, and bark Nederland, for Liverpool.

Cld. ships Rossignol, for Bremen, and G. L. Bradley, for Barbados.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 9.—Arr. brig John Balch, Calais, for New-Haven; schrs. Florence Mayo, Richmond, Va., for Boston; Jane L. Newton, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Ida & Carrie, New-York, for Hyannis; Benjamin, Weehawken, for Newburyport; J. B. Knowles, Addison, for New-York, (has been in ice at Hyannis 15 ds.;) Mary B. Dyer, Boston, for Virginia.

Sld. brig Lizabel; schrs. Mary B. Dyer and Arcturus.

Wind N. E.; overcast; moderate.

European Marine News.

BREST, Jan. 9.—The General Transatlantic steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lemaire, from New-York Dec. 28, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.